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THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA

HOW IT WILL BE CAST IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

FEARS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS OFFICE-HOLDERS—TRYING TO CARRY WATER ON BOTH SHOULDERS—THE TRICKS OF SHERMAN'S AGENTS—WHAT GRANT'S FRIENDS ARE DOING—THE PROBABLE RESULT.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 10.—The gentlemen who by the grace of the National Administration live in Louisiana in other words, the Federal office-holders, are very far from being the easy-going, well-fed, and contented set some people imagine them to be. They have many cares in addition to the ever-present one of retaining their places. Just now they are much troubled by Secretary Sherman's slightly wicked and wholly ridiculous effort to force himself into the White House. To speak plainly, the majority of the men who hold Federal positions in this State are very shrewd politicians. Trained under those masterly manipulators, Warmoth and Kellogg, they are not easily deceived as to the direction in which a given political cat is going to jump, and, being thoughtful and provident men, they believe that their first duty to themselves and their families is to be on the right side of the political fence. And it is just here that Mr. Sherman's ambitious little scheme interferes with their happiness. Unlike "Jim" Hill and other benighted Treasury agents who inhabit the backwoods of Mississippi, and who fondly imagine that by firmly attaching themselves to the Secretary's coat-tails they will surely attain wealth and position, the sagacious and far-sighted gentlemen who make their living in the New-Orleans Custom-house are fully assured that John Sherman's political race is very nearly run. Being so assured, the majority of them would gladly embrace any opportunity of openly declaring against his Presidential scheme were they not equally well assured that by doing so they would be very likely to lose the places which they now have, with no definite prospect of regaining them after the coming election. So they are between two fires. They are very anxious (for the little present benefit he can do them) to be on good terms with Mr. Sherman, and at the same time they are even more anxious not to appear in direct opposition to the candidacy of the man who is most likely to be the nominee of the National Republican Convention. This position, as it will be well to state, they have not always held. Two or three months ago they had very much more confidence in Mr. Sherman's strength than they have to-day, and were ready to go much further in his behalf. Even from the wholly selfish stand-point which they occupy, they would have been warranted in doing so, for at the time in question Mr. Sherman, to those who knew most about his canvass, seemed a much more formidable candidate than he has since appeared.

He commenced his Louisiana canvass much earlier than is generally known. Six months ago, a person called Tichenor—he is known as "Col." Tichenor here—came to New-Orleans to represent the Government in the important position of Special Agent of the Treasury. This was his ostensible position. His real duty, as has since transpired, was to conduct the Sherman campaign in this part of the South. In Mississippi, where he appeared prominently just prior to the recent convention, he did his patron good service, and fully sustained the reputation for political shrewdness and trickery which he earned in Iowa, the State from which he hails. In Louisiana, on the other hand, he has not succeeded very well. Indeed, he has even been heard to exclaim, in moments of anger, that "the New-Orleans Custom-house gang was a d—d sight smarter than Sherman supposed." This profane utterance the representative of the civil service reform Administration was induced to make when he discovered that the Collector of Customs, Gen. Badger, the Postmaster, and the United States Marshal, Jack Wharton, had minds of their own, and were not quite ready to be twisted around anybody's thumb. Mr. Dumont, the Deputy Collector, a light-colored man of marked ability, he may have found more to his liking. It is at least certain that Dumont has from the first been one of the most outspoken of Sherman's followers in the South, and that by his aid the Secretary gained control of the Louisiana State Central Committee. The methods employed to accomplish this result were so thoroughly characteristic of the eminent Treasury trickster and his agents as to merit more than passing notice.

In the last Louisiana campaign, that which closed early last December, it will be remembered that Taylor Beattie, an ex-Confederate officer, a man of great courage and large property, was the Republican candidate for Governor. Upon accepting the nomination, one of his conditions was that the new State Central Committee be composed of six members, to be chosen from each of the six Congressional districts of the State, and 25 at large, to be selected by himself and at his request appointed by the Chairman, Mr. Dumont. To this proposition there was no objection, Dumont agreeing among the rest. In due time Beattie sent in the names of those he wished appointed, and nothing more was said in regard to the matter. Suddenly, however, it was discovered that Dumont had not appointed all the gentlemen who had been recommended to him, and that by authority of a resolution, passed nobody knew when or where, he claimed the right to appoint as many additional members of the committee as pleased him. His claim was sustained by Sherman's confidential agents and by the office-holders, and by the means described, he, in the interest of the Secretary of the Treasury, gained absolute control of the State Central Committee. It was under these circumstances that the committee came together for the purpose of calling a State Convention to send delegates to Chicago. Taylor Beattie, an enthusiastic admirer of Grant, and who, by the way, so much resembles the General that he might easily pass for his twin brother, proposed an early convention and an indorsement of "the most distinguished American of his time." This was defeated by Dumont and the office-holders acting in the interest of Sherman.

While serving him, however, they did not fail to keep an eye to the main chance. In short, after mature deliberation they decided to hold their convention on the 24th of this month, just on the eve of the national meeting, after all the other State Conventions had adjourned, and when it would be possible for the wise men of Louisiana to determine with some degree of certainty exactly with which candidate it would be best for them to pitch their fortunes. Up to this point their sailing was very plain. There seemed to be nothing in the way of their programme except the universal sentiment of the negroes in favor of Gen. Grant, which sentiment they were fully assured of their ability to misrepresent. But even while they were congratulating themselves upon their easy victory, much to their annoyance, Grant himself appeared upon the scene. He was welcomed everywhere with warm enthusiasm, and some of the best informed of the officers seeing which way the tide was running, decided among themselves that it would not be wise to take too pronounced a stand against so popular a man. Gov. Warmoth's cordial reception of the ex-President did much to bring them to this way of thinking. He, [Warmoth,] because of old differences in regard to the campaign before Vicksburg and the political canvass of 1868, differences which need not now be detailed, had been regarded as an uncompromising enemy of Grant. Instead of appearing in that attitude, however, he was one of the first to meet the General with every expression of respect and esteem, and it is now assured that he will not oppose his interests in the State Convention. The position which he takes does much to dishearten the more pronounced Sherman men, though since Grant's departure—while he was in New-Orleans they were loudest in flattery of him—the Secretary's followers have blustered a good deal about his "concessions to the South," and have tried to prejudice the colored people against him by pointing out that many prominent business men in this part of the country who have grown sick of Bourbon rule are more than half in favor of his nomination. Efforts of this kind are being ably combated by ex-Gov. Pinchback, who, by one means or another, contrives to retain his great influence with the colored people, and by ex-United States Marshall Pitkin and Mr. James Dugan. All these gentlemen, together with that credit to his party, Taylor Beattie, are using every power at their command to have the true Republican sentiment of Louisiana properly represented, and a delegation pledged to Gen. Grant elected to Chicago. They are confident that they will be able to do so, and as a reason for their confidence, point, as did the Grant men in Mississippi, to the unquestioned fact that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every one thousand Republicans in Louisiana are loud in their demand for the ex-President's nomination. How much weight this almost universal sentiment will have as opposed to the great power of the New-Orleans Custom-house and the other Federal offices remains to be seen. Under certain conditions, however, I think that the result can even now be safely predicted. As the delegates are elected, the office-holders, by promises of appointment, and by actual appointments upon the laborers' roll in the Custom-house, will control a majority of them. When the time comes, that is, on the 24th of the month, if the contest is practically decided by reliable information which leaves little or no doubt in regard to the nomination of Gen. Grant, a delegation favorable to him will probably be selected. The office-holders, for their own sakes, would, under the circumstances described, place no straw in the way of such a result. On the other hand, when the convention meets, if there is still a reasonable doubt as to the choice of the Chicago meeting, the Louisiana delegates will not be pledged to any one. Eight out of the sixteen will be selected from among Gen. Grant's friends, and can be relied upon to support him first and last. The rest will be "guided by circumstances," which, being freely translated, means "open to argument and on the lookout for bids." If Senator Kellogg succeeds in forcing his way upon the delegation, he is expected to vote for Senator Blaine. The office-holders can under no circumstances instruct for John Sherman. They have given up all hope of being able to do so. H. C.

A CELEBRATED WILL CONTEST.

THE HEIRS OF ROBERT WHITAKER WIN AFTER A FOUR MONTHS' TRIAL OF THE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Robert Whitaker's death occurred about two years ago. He was killed by a collision between his team and a locomotive while driving across the New-York Railroad, near Bristol, in Bucks County. Whitaker left an estate valued at about $700,000. The famous lawsuit which has brought the name of Robert Whitaker into such prominence has just closed, and, after a hearing occupying the attention of the Court of Common Pleas for four months, the jury to-day returned a verdict in favor of the family as heirs, instead of a lot of sharpers, who sought to obtain possession of the property left by the deceased man.

Soon after Whitaker's death, the Register of Wills of this city was given notice, by a telegram from New-York, not to accept any other will than the one presented by William R. Dickerson. This was in September, 1878. Dickerson appeared here with a will which cut off all the members of the Whitaker family with a pittance, and made him the Executor of the estate, and gave him the virtual handling of all the money. The heirs, finding themselves shut out in this manner, opened a contest. They showed that Dickerson, Herman Pulte, and three or four other men of bad reputation in this city, had met at French's Hotel, New-York, where they drew up the bogus will, practiced with Whitaker's signature until they ascertained which of their number could write it best, signed the will, and brought it on to Philadelphia. Mr. John C. Bullitt, counsel for the heirs, produced another will of Whitaker, which provided for all the family. The great fight was upon the validity of the two wills, which has been decided to-day in favor of that of the heirs, and the overthrow of the conspirators. All those persons who participated in the making of the bogus will have been arrested. The matter will be carried to the Supreme Court, because, in his admirable charge, Judge Allison leaned to the side of the heirs, and reverted to the fact that perjury and forgery had been committed in the court-room under his own eyes, and denounced the great conspiracy.

Robert Whitaker was a speculator, and a man who might be termed miserly. He associated, very strangely, with men who are known as sharpers and "shysters" about the criminal courts. His queer companionship could not be accounted for. His estate, when he died, was worth about $700,000, but owing to the appreciation in the value of stocks and bonds, it is now close to $1,000,000. The expenses to the estate in lawyers' fees, detective service, &c., has been over $100,000, so that there will be something left yet to divide among the heirs, unless some new development should be made.

A BETRAYED GIRL'S SUICIDE.

ELK CITY, Penn., May 13.—Anna Hammond, a handsome girl, 20 years old, living with her parents near this city, shot herself yesterday. The bullet entered her body near the right hip and came out near the base of the spine. It was a deliberate case of suicide. In January last Miss Hammond disappeared from home. She had been receiving attention from a railroad conductor named Lee. He said he knew nothing of her flight. Six weeks afterward the father of the girl found her working as a servant in a neighboring place. She returned home with her father, and said that she had been betrayed by Lee, and as he refused to marry her, she had ran away from home to hide her shame. She made oath to such a statement at the command of her parents, and he was arrested and bound over to court for trial. Just before court convened, the girl was kidnapped from her father's house by two men, who drove her away in a close carriage. As she did not appear as a witness, the case against the conductor was put over the term. Miss Hammond was kept in confinement two weeks, but she could not locate the place, and did not know the persons who had kept her a prisoner. The case against the conductor came up two weeks ago, but the girl refused to appear to press the charge against him, and he was discharged. On Saturday she went to the house where he was stopping, and appealed to him to make her his wife, declaring that if he would not, she would kill herself. He refused. Yesterday she carried out her threat.

A REAL ESTATE DEALER'S FORGERY.

TROY, N. Y., May 13.—The Grand Jury has indicted Louis Potter, a well-known stove-dealer and real estate speculator, for forgery. Potter gave to Andrew Walker mortgages to the amount of $8,000, upon a brick residence and several acres of land in this city. The mortgage upon the residence was for $1,500, and a year ago Potter defaulted upon the interest. Walker began proceedings to foreclose this mortgage. It was found that the record of the mortgage in the County Clerk's office had been cancelled. While investigation was being made relative to the mysterious cancellation, a note in favor of Potter, purporting to be indorsed and signed by Walker and his daughter, its face value being $1,500, came to hand, upon which Mr. Potter had secured the full amount from Mrs. Johnson, who cashed it through her attorney. The Walkers assert that the mortgage-satisfaction and note are both forgeries, and their counsel believes that a forged satisfaction piece of the other mortgages will turn up. The exposure creates great surprise, as Potter has been looked upon as an exemplary citizen. He has been unfortunate in some recent speculations.

LEXINGTON TURF CONTESTS.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 13.—There was a large attendance at the races to-day. The track was dusty. The first race, Colt and Filly Stakes for 3-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Hindoo, Alhambra second, Brambaletta third. Time—1:17¼. The second race was the Blue-ribbon Sweepstakes, for 3-year olds, one and a half miles. It was won by Quito, Apothecary second, and Kenkead third. Time—2:40½. The third race was in mile heats for all ages; purse, $350, divided; $300 to the first horse and $50 to the second. Himyar won in two heats, with Norris second, and Warfield third. Time—1:43¼; 1:44¼.

COLORED MASONS IN SESSION.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13.—The National Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of North America is in triennial session here, with a representation from eight States, and delegations are still expected from several other States.

THE KELLOGG CONSPIRACY

WADE HAMPTON SPEAKS ON THE SIDE OF JUSTICE.

SENATOR HILL'S TIRADE REPLIED TO BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR—DUTY PLACED ABOVE PARTY FEALTY—MR. CARPENTER DEMOLISHES THE THIN ARGUMENTS OF KELLOGG'S ENEMIES.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—A general expectation that the tide would turn in the Kellogg case to-day filled the galleries of the Senate Chamber, and induced the Senators to retain their seats at the end of the morning hour. There was a change in the appearance of the Senate which one could not fail to mark. Throughout Senator Hill's dictatorial harangue, most of the Republican seats had been vacated, and the few Democrats who had remained to listen had not seemed cheerful. But to-day there were signs of good feeling everywhere. Mr. Hill, with his warnings, his yells, and his wild gesticulations, had passed away like a horrible nightmare; the Democrats had thrown off an incubus, and were breathing more freely. Mr. Hill did not mar their pleasure even by his presence. He had very wisely decided to remain away, for it had been predicted, in the words of a Southern lawyer, that Senator Hampton would "peel off his hide and throw it over the back of the Vice-President's chair."

When Senator Hampton began his speech nearly every Senator was in his seat, and the sofas were crowded. The address, the first on the Democratic side in favor of Kellogg, was a masterpiece of its kind. In beginning, the speaker described the manner in which he had striven to form a correct opinion in accordance with the rules of justice and the dictates of his conscience, unbiased by partisan feeling. It was difficult to escape from party influences, and he felt the necessity of party organization and acknowledged the obligations of party fealty. But questions like this, each Senator must determine for himself by the teachings of his conscience, and his knowledge of what is right. Here he could not afford to draw party lines or yield to sectional influences. Any revolutionary proceeding in the Senate would shock the whole country. He sought safety and repose in the traditions and precedents which had governed that august body. He regretted the necessity which compelled him to differ from other Democrats, and he hoped they would accord him the justice to believe that he was obeying the convictions of duty. He then declared that the Senate's decision could not be reviewed without violating well-settled legal principles and establishing the dangerous doctrine that the tenure of any Senator depended solely on the will of the majority. If this case could be reheard now, there was nothing to prevent it from being reheard at each session, or as often as a contestant asserted that he had discovered new evidence. There must be some end to the contest or there would be permanent chaos. The Senate was governed by the rules which govern other tribunals of last resort, and did not possess the lawful power to reverse a decision of this kind.

Having very clearly described the doctrine of *res adjudicata*, Senator Hampton declared that the question was too solemn to be trusted to the degrading influence of political expediency. He admitted that his sympathies were with Spofford, but asked his party to allow time, the vindicator and healer, to right the wrongs of the South. He begged the Republicans to disabuse themselves of the idea that the Southern Senators were here only on probation. The sooner they ceased to question the rights and motives of Senators from Southern States, the better for the whole country. He had tried to do his duty, and had not needed the exhortation and warning of Senator Hill. He sarcastically thanked him for his solicitude for South Carolina. He had tried to maintain the honor of his State in peace, and he had followed the palmetto flag in war by the side of Senator Hill's colleague, [Gen. Gordon,] who had been tested on the field and in the forum, and never been found wanting. In closing, he sent after Mr. Hill a parting shot, by drawing a comparison between his war record and that of Gen. Gordon. The latter had been present on the battle-field, he said, "where honor could be preserved, but where safety could not be found." This allusion to Mr. Hill's stay-at-home bravery was greeted with applause.

Mr. Carpenter was the next speaker, and he demolished Mr. Hill's arguments with the greatest ease, having first characterized them as so frail and thin that they would dissolve at the slightest touch. Mr. Carpenter's wonderful ability to illuminate knotty legal questions was never used to greater advantage. Taking up Mr. Hill's assumptions, one by one, he threw the light of legal common sense upon them until they became self-destructive. So persistently did he call upon Mr. Hill for interruption, that at last Mr. Farley, of California, arose and said that the Senator from Georgia had been called out of town, although at that time Mr. Hill was on Pennsylvania-avenue moodily walking to and fro. In considering Mr. Hill's statements about the possibility of seating a woman in the Senate, Mr. Carpenter was very amusing, and he sometimes unintentionally awakened in the galleries reminiscences of the scandals which have been connected with the Senator from Georgia. Toward the close of the speech Mr. Eaton became the champion of Mr. Hill's views, and there was a most jolly and fraternal colloquy between the two Senators. At its conclusion, Mr. Eaton delivered a parting retort and started to pass Mr. Carpenter for the purpose of regaining his seat, but the Senator from Wisconsin grasped him by the shoulders and held him until he heard his answer, while the galleries became so hilarious that it was very hard to maintain order. Mr. Carpenter's defense of the doctrine of *res adjudicata* at the end of his speech, was so admirable that it will not soon be forgotten. The doctrine's necessity as a means for the preservation of the very foundations of civil society and its character as a last refuge, which must be defended even after it has been established by corrupt means, were defined with great eloquence and power. He closed with a grand appeal to the Democrats, praying that their decision might be such as would establish the confidence of all men and all parties in the United States Senate.

Mr. Pendleton will continue the debate to-morrow.

MR. TOWNSHEND'S FOLLY.

THE MEMBER FROM ILLINOIS MAKES HIMSELF RIDICULOUS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—If Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, possessed as much ability as ambition for achieving notoriety, he would become a great statesman. As Mr. Townshend's ability, however, is not equal to his undertakings on the floor of the House, it frequently follows that he makes himself ridiculous by taking advantage of his privileges. Mr. Townshend is the gentleman who recently smuggled a tariff bill into the House and had it referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws, of which committee he is a member, and over the correction of which trick the House struggled for two days. The notoriety which Mr. Townshend gained by that performance has caused the newspapers of his district to mention his name for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States, and now Mr. Townshend, following the example of some other candidates, is continually looking out for favorable opportunities to pose before the country. To-day he mounted salt, and, claiming that he represented 40,000,000 of people who are clamoring for the abolition of the duty on that commodity, insisted on his right to have read, in the hearing of the House, 103 petitions, signed by about 3,000 persons, asking that salt be placed on the free list. The speaker decided that the petitions must be presented in the usual manner, that is, through the petition-box; but this did not satisfy Mr. Townshend, who insisted that these petitioners had a constitutional right to be heard through him, and he triumphantly read, for the benefit of the Speaker, that clause of the National Constitution which guarantees the right of petition. The Speaker retorted by having read another clause of the Constitution, which gives the House the right to make its own rules, and explained that the rule of the House prescribing the manner in which petitions shall be received was not invading the citizens' right of petition. Mr. Townshend, however, was not satisfied with this exposition of the Constitution, and created a scene of great confusion by attempting to argue his case against the protests of the House and the rapping of the Speaker's gavel. After about one hour had been wasted through Mr. Townshend's folly, the petitions were cast into the petition-box, and the House proceeded with the regular business.

MAKING CANAL TRAFFIC FREE.

THE BILL ABOLISHING TOLLS ON THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill to abolish all tolls on the Louisville and Portland Canal. This canal was constructed in 1825 by the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, under a charter from the State of Kentucky, for the purpose of overcoming natural obstructions in the Ohio River at Louisville, which obstructions, for 10 months of the year, impeded navigation. The Government was an original stockholder in the canal to the extent of $233,000, and subsequently purchased with its accrued dividends the residue of the stock. The canal was opened for business in 1831, since which time there has been collected in tolls from passing vessels about $5,500,000. The bill passed to-day abolishes all tolls after June 30 next. The Louisville and Portland Canal is the connecting link in the great chain of commerce between the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other places east of the Alleghanies, and the Cities of Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other important points west and north-west of the Appalachian range. It is the lock and key to the whole system of river navigation from the head-waters of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico. Over 3,000 boats and barges annually pass through its locks in descending and ascending the Ohio River. The number of tons carried by these boats during the past year was nearly 100,000. This immense tonnage will, it is believed, in the near future attain even more gigantic proportions.

FIXING A DAY FOR ADJOURNMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day reported a resolution fixing May 31 as the day for final adjournment, and it is probable that an effort will be made to-morrow to have it taken up for consideration. The indications are that it will be very generally supported by the Republicans, who hope to defeat the consideration of tariff measures by an early adjournment. Speaker Randall and a number of Democrats also favor an early adjournment for the reason that they fear the result of the political debate which is sure to be precipitated in Congress should the session be continued after the Presidential nominations are made at Chicago and Cincinnati. Those Democrats who want the House to pass on the Tariff bills now pending, will oppose fixing final adjournment for May 31, but should the Republicans act together in favor of the resolution reported, it is probable that a sufficient number of Democrats will vote with them to pass it. It is not believed, however, that the Senate will concur in fixing final adjournment for the day named in the resolution reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $563,438 94, and from Customs $667,120 08.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 290,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints.

The Secretaries of State and War and the members of the Diplomatic Corps visited Mount Vernon to-day on the United States ship Tallapoosa.

The examination of E. B. Hay, expert in handwriting, was resumed to-day before the Donnelly-Finley investigating committee. He submitted a number of tracings showing similarities between the anonymous letter addressed to Mr. Springer and the letter written by W. S. King, which were ordered by the committee to be photo-lithographed.

The House Committee on Agriculture has agreed upon the appropriation bill for the Agricultural Department, and to-day instructed Mr. Covert to report it to the House. It recommends an aggregate appropriation for salaries and expenses of the department of $213,000, an increase of $20,000 over last year, but about $23,000 less than the estimates submitted by the department.

BALTIMORE AND THE SUGAR TARIFF.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—A large meeting of prominent merchants, representing all departments of trade, was held to-day in the rooms of the Board of Trade in regard to the tariff on sugar, and the effort now being made before Congress to obtain relief by means of a uniform tariff. W. Spence was called to the chair, and S. E. Hougewerf appointed Secretary. Daniel J. Foley, of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, presented a report and resolution on the subject. The report states that in a uniform tariff on sugar lies the only possible hope for a restoration of the sugar trade of Baltimore, which has been lost through the discrimination made in favor of a powerful rival. The loss of the sugar import trade carried with it the export trade of the commodities of the Baltimore market, which has been and is severely felt in all branches of trade and industry. This discriminating tariff and the arbitrary will of the Secretary of the Treasury have conspired to drive the entire sugar trade not only from Baltimore, but from all ports south of it, nor can there be entire relief until Congress shall adopt a uniform tariff on sugar. The bill, as proposed by Mr. Carlisle, is far better than the present system, but that bill was killed in the Committee of Ways and Means by Mr. Tucker, who introduced one quite as objectionable as the present tariff. While this schedule of Mr. Carlisle's bill is not uniform, it is the best that has been offered, and it is essential that it shall be adopted. The resolution accompanying the report requests the Maryland delegation in Congress to vote for the passage of the Carlisle bill. A committee was appointed to visit Washington.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—The schooner H. R. Tilton, from Charleston May 6, for Baltimore, was in collision on May 11 with the steamer E. O. Knight, had her bowsprit carried away and sustained other damage.

LONDON, May 13.—The Norwegian bark Abel, Capt. Beraldsen, from Newport, England, April 26, for New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, has been abandoned leaky. The crew was landed by the British ship Island Home, Capt. McKinley, from Pensacola March 19, for Greenock.

The British bark, Minnie Carmichael, Capt. Taylor, last reported at Liverpool for New-York has been damaged, having struck a pier-head.

BOSTON, May 13.—The fishing schooner Jennie and Julia, of Gloucester, was towed to this port disabled, having been run into while at anchor off Thacher's Island by the schooner Mary E. Amsden, Capt. Baker, from Kennebeck for New-York. Capt. Rowe, of the Jennie and Julia, was knocked overboard by the shock and drowned.

HEARING KEARNEY'S CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—A dispatch from San Francisco says: Kearney's case came up this morning, and, without argument, the court ordered that Mr. Barbour, counsel for Kearney, have leave to bring up all matters appertaining to the record, and that the further hearing will be on Monday next. This brings up the whole of the matters desired by Kearney. The court reserves the right to pass upon the admissibility of any matter that may be brought up.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

BOSTON, May 13.—Gov. Long and Council to-day visited Concord, and began an investigation into the charge of mismanagement of the State Prison. Two convicts were examined, both of whom complained of cruel treatment at the hands of prison officers. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA.

EARL GRANVILLE'S FRIENDLY ASSURANCES AND COUNT KAROLYI'S REPLY—THE GLADSTONE FOREIGN POLICY IN SUBSTANCE THAT OF BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Times* in a leading article to-day, says: "In our correspondence this morning from Paris and Vienna will be found independent accounts of some of those oral and written communications with Count Karolyi, which preceded Mr. Gladstone's now memorable letter of explanation. It appears that when Count Karolyi paid the usual visit to a new Foreign Secretary on assuming office, Earl Granville took advantage of the opportunity to express the sincere desire of the Government to be on good and friendly terms with Austria. On many questions, he said, the interests of the two nations were the same, and he knew of none on which they need be divergent. He expressed satisfaction at the intimate understanding between Austria and Germany, and said it could, of course, be turned in directions which would cause Great Britain great concern, but he trusted that it aimed at the preservation of peace, and that, in concert with the rest of Europe, it would lead to a satisfactory solution of many difficult questions. Regarding the treaty of Berlin, Earl Granville expressed the wish of the Government to see it carried out with as little delay as possible. He recognized, he said, that under it, Austria had acquired certain rights, and if another power entertained ambitious views, he hoped the near presence of Austria as a power without such views might be able to check them. He did not conceal from Count Karolyi the confidence he placed in the effects on the great Christian populations of the development of free institutions, but it appeared to him that great danger might come from the non-fulfillment of the treaty of Berlin, and that the best mode of preventing any delay in carrying out the treaty was the united pressure of Europe.

"Count Karolyi in reply gave most positive assurances that the tendencies of the Austro-German understanding were entirely pacific, and that it could not possibly be directed to any object that would be injurious to British interests."

In continuation the *Times* says: "These explanations give every reason to hope that the present Government will work as satisfactorily with Austria as the Government of Lord Beaconsfield; in fact, they show that from the moment of taking office, Earl Granville adopted, in substance, the foreign policy of his predecessor."

VIENNA, May 13.—An official *communique* is published, stating that Premier Gladstone's letter to Count Karolyi is not referable to communications between the two Governments, but that it is merely the result of an interchange of views between Mr. Gladstone and Count Karolyi. An extract from a letter addressed by Count Karolyi to Mr. Gladstone on the 1st inst. is given, which shows the extremely friendly nature of the correspondence.

EMIGRATING TO AMERICA.

GREAT NUMBERS OF PEOPLE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION AT IRISH AND ENGLISH PORTS.

LONDON, May 13.—The emigration continues to be very heavy. According to the advices of the steam-ship companies the volume of emigration for May promises to exceed that of April, during which months 29,401 passengers left Liverpool, of whom 25,187 went to the United States. The Cunard Steam-ship Company will this week send out nearly 4,000 passengers. Several lines have found it necessary to put on extra steamers. The demand for accommodations at Queenstown greatly exceeds the supply. Companies which sold tickets in advance are compelled to pay detention money to emigrants awaiting their turns. The following list of steamers which sailed for American ports during the current week is compiled from the ordinary Lloyds mail news in the daily papers, and probably omits a number of freighting steamers from minor ports: "From Liverpool—The British Crown, Burswell, Celtic, City of New-York, Egypt, Hibernian, Indiana, Malta, Massachusetts, and Parthia; from London—The California and Hooper; from Glasgow—The Australia and Corinthian; from Bristol—The Belsize and Gloucester; from Hull—The Marengo; from Antwerp—The Helvetia and Vaderland; from Bremen—The Donau and Rhein; and from Hamburg—The Silesia. To-day the City of Chester, Sardinian, and Teutonia left the Mersey, and on Saturday the Wyoming, Bothnia, an extra Cunarder, and probably several freighting steamers will sail."

BRITISH POLITICAL EVENTS.

VACANCIES IN PARLIAMENT—BRADLAUGH'S OBJECTIONS TO TAKING THE OATH.

LONDON, May 13.—The Marquis of Ripon, the new Viceroy, and his staff left here to-day for India by the way of Brindisi.

The Right Hon. Robert Lowe and the Right Hon. E. H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, (Liberals,) who were returned to the House of Commons for London University and Sandwich, respectively, have taken leave of their constituencies preparatory to entering the peerage. It is not yet known who will be the successor of Mr. Lowe as member of the House of Commons for London University. Sir Julian Goldsmid, who stood for Rochester at the recent election, will be the Liberal candidate for Sandwich to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen being raised to the peerage.

No seat has yet been found for Sir William Harcourt, who will not be offered for Sandwich, because a Liberal success there is uncertain. Sir William Harcourt's services in the House are not urgent, as the Government is very strong in debating power, so he will probably wait until a safe seat can be arranged.

The special committee to whom was referred the case of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, will, on the reassembling of the House of Commons, report adversely on his claim to affirm instead of taking the oath. Whether Mr. Bradlaugh takes the oath or not, the ultimate effect of this decision will probably be that the rule of procedure with regard to inducting members will be modified. It is understood that Mr. Bradlaugh will take the oath under protest.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, (Home Ruler,) member of the House of Commons for Longford County, has been selected as Chairman of a committee of representatives of the Irish organizations in London to offer a public reception to Mr. Parnell. The reception will take the form of a large public meeting in one of the metropolitan halls, at which an illuminated address will be presented to him, and subsequently he will be entertained at a public banquet.

LONDON, May 14.—The *Daily News*, in its leader, says: "The Cabinet Council to-day will have, it is believed, a very serious question to decide. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, having returned from Dublin, is said to be disposed to recommend a renewal of coercive legislation in regard to Ireland. We sincerely trust no reason will be found for such a step, but if sufficient cause is shown to recommend a renewal of the Coercion act, and if the peace of Ireland must depend on the continuance of such legislation for the present, the Liberals will be obliged to assent to the proposal."

The *Standard* says: "Mr. Bradlaugh feels that any communications on the subject of taking the oath must first be made in the House of Commons. Therefore, until the House reassembles, nothing definite can be known of his case."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

LONDON, May 13.—Prince Leopold, the Queen's youngest son, sailed from Liverpool, to-day, in the steamer Sardinian, for Montreal.

Mr. Thomas Hughes will visit the United States this Summer.

The new paper to be edited by Mr. Frederick Greenwood, late editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be called the *St. James's Gazette*.

The cable-steamer Pouyer-Quertier has cleared from this port for St. Pierre, Miquelon, to repair the broken French cable.

Eighty undergraduates of University College of Oxford University have been rusticated. Some of their number locked in a university Proctor and some Fellows of the college. The authorities called on the undergraduates to give the names of the culprits, which they refused to do, when the whole body were rusticated.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The promoters of the South Sea Trading Company hope to be able to reorganize it without Government aid, and stock to the amount of £150,000 will be offered for public subscription.

It is announced that, in consequence of the increase in the estimated cost of the Afghan war, the Indian Government has determined to borrow 313 lacs of rupees, the amount required for the construction of reproductive public works during the current year.

The *Globe* this evening says: "We understand that in view of the complications with China, the Russian Government has telegraphed to the authorities beyond the Ural Mountains to place all the strategical roads in fit condition for the passage of troops and stores. Half a million rubles have been assigned for improving the highway from Orenburg to Central Asia."

A St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the latest advices received by the Russian Government do not confirm the report that the Kuldja treaty was entirely rejected by China, but indicate that the Chinese desire explanations, for which purpose the Chinese Ambassador, Tseng, is expected here in a month.

PARIS, May 13.—M. Rousse, a well-known member of the Bar, has been elected to the chair in the Academy made vacant by the death of M. Jules Favre.

It is now certain that M. Martel will retire from the Presidency of the Senate on account of ill-health.

MADRID, May 13.—The Moorish envoys to the conference which is to be held here in regard to the status of foreigners in Morocco arrived to-day.

LONDON, May 14.—A Lahore correspondent telegraphs: "Several messages from Abdurrahman Khan have been received in Kabul warning the people that opposition to the English will only injure their and his interests. Abdurrahman has repressed the disturbances at Badakshaw, captured the ring leaders, and given the troops their arrears of pay. He is now the undisputed master of the territory north of the Hindoo-Koosh."

THE ORIENTAL DISPUTES.

THE THREATENED CONFLICT BETWEEN ALBANIA AND MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—The Grand Vizier insists upon the immediate adoption of measures for preventing the threatened conflict between the Albanians and Montenegrins.

Disturbances have occurred at Sires, in the villayet of Salonica, and martial law has been proclaimed there.

LONDON, May 13.—A Vienna dispatch says the position of the Turkish Governor of Scutari is somewhat improved, and he will be able, in some measure, to resume his authority. This improvement seems to be due to the efforts of the foreign Consuls, who, among other things, have induced the Miridite chief to promise to return home with his men.

A dispatch from Bucharest says the relations between Roumania and Bulgaria have become somewhat strained over the Arab-Tabia affair.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Ralph P. Buckland, of Ohio; Charles C. Housel, of Nebraska; George B. Smyth, of Iowa, and Daniel Chadwick, of Connecticut, have been appointed Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, to serve until the next regular election of Directors of said company.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, submitted a resolution in the Senate to-day, directing the Secretary of the Interior to report to the Senate the names of all the railroad corporations in the United States to whom grants of land have been made by Congress who have not earned such lands by compliance with the terms of the grants within the time specified therein. Also, the number of acres of unearned land claimed by each of such railroad corporations, and the period of time when their right to them expired under the limitation contained in said grants. The resolution was adopted.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 13.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the *supersedeas* estopping the sale having been withdrawn, the Washington City, Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad, extending from this city to Danville, with its various branches, was sold at auction by Commissioner Barbour for $4,500,000 to R. T. Baldwin, J. Wilcox Brown, and Robert Garrett, Trustees for the associated bondholders and creditors.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—The closing session of the Railway Master Mechanics' Convention was held to-day. Most of the time was occupied with papers and reports and in discussion on mechanical subjects. The following committees were appointed to report next year on the topics named: On boiler construction and improvements—R. Wells, S. J. Hayes, C. R. Peddle, Jacob Yohann, and James Eckford. On the best means of producing better combustion in the use of bituminous coal—James Boone, Chairman. On the best form of construction of locomotives for fast passenger service—W. Woodcock, Chairman. On shop, tools, and machinery for manufacture of locomotives—H. N. Sprague, Chairman; A. L. Holly, New-York, and John W. Hill, Cincinnati. The following officers were elected: President—J. N. Lander, of Concord; Vice-Presidents—Reuben Wells, of Jeffersonville, and J. D. Barnett, of Montreal. The election of Secretary and Treasurer was postponed until next year, which is equivalent to the re-election of J. H. Setchell, of Cincinnati, and S. J. Hayes, as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively. The association adjourned to meet in Providence on the second Tuesday of next May.

ST. PAUL, May 13.—The stockholders of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad to-day elected the following Board of Directors: George Stephen, of Montreal; Donald A. Smith, of Montreal; O. H. Northcott, of England, and R. B. Angus, N. W. Kittson, and J. J. Hill, of St. Paul. The old officers were re-elected. The earnings of the road for the five months since its reorganization were $2,365,287, and the operating expenses $1,073,978. About 150 miles of new road have been built.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 13.—The North-western Narrow Gauge Railroad has concluded arrangements with the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad by which the latter is to build 100 miles of broad gauge between its two main lines from Minneapolis to St. Cloud. The largest depot in the State will be constructed at Minneapolis, and two double-track bridges across the Mississippi, work upon all of which is to be commenced immediately.

ONE OF VANDERBILT'S TROTTERS.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Capt. George N. Stone, who has the management of Vanderbilt's trotter Maud S., having seen the letter of P. A. Finegan, owner of Santa Claus, in which he states the terms upon which Santa Claus will trot a series of five races with Maud S., says that he cannot accept a challenge for $5,000 a side for each race with so large a forfeit as Finegan proposes, nor can he agree to trot the five races on one track, as suggested by Finegan. Capt. Stone's original offer was for $5,000 a race—$2,500 a side—and was so distinctly expressed in his letter to Mr. Buck of April 29. He declares that, while he is manager of Mr. Vanderbilt's mare, he does not control his purse, and thinks the amount named by Mr. Finegan too large. He is willing to adhere to the conditions named in his letter of April 29, namely, to trot the series of five races for $2,500 a side for each race, with $2,500 forfeit, the races to be trotted upon five different tracks, to be agreed upon by him and Mr. Finegan before the races begin. Capt. Stone has been released from his obligations to enter Maud S. in stake races, both at Chicago and Buffalo, in order to enable him to make this match.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—William Blaikie, the referee in the forthcoming race between Courtney and Hanlan, arrived here this evening, and is a guest at the Riggs House. The course has been surveyed and marked with flags, and both Courtney and Hanlan rowed over it this evening. Courtney's new paper shell, made by Waters, of Troy, reached here to-night, and will be taken to his boat-house in the morning. Hanlan expects to row in the white cedar boat which he brought with him from Toronto.

SUPREME COURT CALENDAR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 13.—The following is the General Term, Supreme Court, calendar for Friday, May 14:

Non-enumerated—Nos. 46, 39. Enumerated—Nos. 48, 56, 69, 73, 78, 79.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

GRANT SURE OF SUCCESS IN ILLINOIS.

FOURTEEN MORE DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION IN FAVOR OF THE NOMINATION OF THE EX-PRESIDENT.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says the Stephenson County Republican Convention to-day instructed its eight delegates to the State Convention for Grant.

Special dispatches to the *Times* report that the Pulaski County Republican Convention to-day elected three delegates to the State Convention, Franklin County two, and Hardin County one, all in favor of Grant for President.

WASHBURNE AGAIN DENIES IT.

HE SAYS HE IS FOR GRANT AND REPUDIATES ALL COMBINATIONS WITH OTHER CANDIDATES.

PORTLAND, Me., May 13.—The *Advertiser* says: "In an interview with the Hon. E. B. Washburne, now visiting his brother here, he states that his candidacy is out of the question; that he is for Grant first, last, and all the time, repudiating all combinations with other candidates, and will not be a candidate under any circumstances. As to the charge that he is guilty of duplicity toward Grant, he denies it, and says that the result of the Cook County Convention was a greater surprise to him than to any one else."

GREENBACKERS IN VERMONT.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION—THE DELEGATES ELECTED.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 13.—The delegates of the Greenback-Labor Party of the State, numbering about 50, met in Mosaic Hall, at noon, to appoint delegates to the National Convention at Chicago on June 9. Gen. George J. Stannore, of Burlington, Chairman of the State Committee, was made permanent Chairman. The following resolutions were reported:

The Greenback-Labor Party of the State of Vermont, in convention assembled, truly declare:

I. That the money of the country should be issued by the Government, and, whether paper or metallic, should be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that the amount issued should be whatever the business interests of the country require.

II. That no more interest-bearing bonds should be issued by the Government, and those now outstanding be paid according to tenor as soon as possible.

III. We are opposed to the present national banking system as unjust and unfair. It not only forces the laboring class to pay the money-loaner double interest, it enables banks, through their banking association, to control Congressional and State Legislatures. The ultimate result is the financial ruin of productive industries.

IV. We regard the great wealth of the nation as having been produced by and through the various industries of the country, which are kept in motion by the laboring classes. We demand legislation encouraging these industries as much as the banker or money-loaner, who adds nothing to the wealth of the country while at work undermining the producer.

V. That the official stealing of the people's money and lands has become odious and a stench in the nostrils of honest people, and we denounce it as a high crime, and demand that professional politicians be ousted and honest men elected.

VI. We instruct the delegates to the Chicago Convention to use their best endeavors to procure the nomination of Presidential candidates who will urge upon Congress the necessity of passing laws which will encourage agriculture and manufactures and labor-saving industries, instead of exclusively in favor of bankers and bondholders.

VII. To the soldiers the country owes a greater debt of gratitude than to the bondholders. If the latter are paid in gold, why not the former?

VIII. Hence, the necessity of the National Greenback-Labor Party and fair and just legislation, that the people may be saved from the tyranny of national banks, who now claim to control Congress and dictate Presidential candidates.

IX. That we recognize no sectionalism. Whatever house is divided cannot stand. The general good of the country is the object and purpose of the National Greenback-Labor Party.

The State Convention for the State ticket ticket will be called for June 24. It is left to the State Committee to decide upon the place. The convention appointed the following delegates to the Chicago Convention:

Delegates at Large—C. F. Clough, Waterbury; Fletcher Tarbell, Swanton; John J. Burgess, St. Albans; C. E. Martin, Ferrisburg.

District Delegates—First District—Daniel Tarbell, Granville; John Jenny, Enosburg. Second—Henry C. Weil, Calais; Solomon N. Jewett, Rutland. Third—L. S. Thompson, Stowe; T. S. McGinnis, Bolton.

UNION VETERANS CALLED TOGETHER.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The following call for a mass-meeting of the Union Veterans at Haverly's Theatre June 1, has been issued:

The Union Veterans of Illinois invite all who fought in the late civil war, and who now believe that the success of the Republican Party in the approaching Presidential election will best secure the results of the victory which the nation won, and who intend loyally to support the Presidential candidate of that party, to assemble in mass convention at Chicago, on Tuesday, June 1, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Haverly's Theatre and there give united expression to such belief and purpose.

JULIUS WHITE,	M. J. MCGRATH,
W. L. BARNUM,	W. H. REED,
M. D. HARDIN,	JAMES DUGUID,
A. L. CHETLAIN,	E. D. SWAIN,
A. J. STONE,	

and about 25 others composing an Executive Committee.

THE FLORIDA REPUBLICANS.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., May 13.—The State Republican Convention to-day nominated the Hon. S. B. Conover for Governor on the fifth ballot, and Gen. W. M. Ledwith for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation. In the forenoon, before the permanent organization was effected, a resolution appointing W. W. Hicks a delegate to the Chicago Convention was passed. The Committee on Nomination reported the following list of delegates, and they were elected: W. W. Hicks, Sherman Conant, Joseph E. Lee, F. C. Humphreys, V. J. Shipman, E. J. Alexander, R. E. Smith, and James Dean. The Electors are M. Martin, J. E. Stillman, S. C. Cobb, and T. W. Long.

DELEGATES FOR EDMUNDS.

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 13.—The Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention to-day elected the following delegates: Dudley Porter, of Haverhill, and Nathaniel A. Morton, of Salem. The preferences of the delegates are Edmunds as first choice and Sherman as second choice.

THE MAINE DELEGATION.

BELFAST, Me., May 13.—At the Republican Convention to-day for that portion of the Fifth Congressional District west of the Penobscot River, John S. Case, of Rockland, was elected a delegate to Chicago, and John Peirce, of Winterport, as alternate.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

CHICAGO, May 13.—A shocking and fatal accident occurred in the Sherman House elevator this afternoon, Anton Lorge, the engineer of the house, having the upper portion of his head completely torn off by being caught between the floor of the basement and the counter-balance of the elevator. He was looking for a missing wrench, and had forgotten that the balance descended as the elevator went up.

ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, Va., May 13.—Eight bents of a trestle improvised for construction on the Charlottesville and Rapidan Railroad, fell yesterday, instantly killing Alfred Madison, and seriously injuring William Peregoy.

TOWN COUNCIL OF LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 13.—According to the charter of Long Branch, three of the Town's Council are appointed by the Supreme Court, the three appointed officers representing the non-resident or cottage-owners in the Summer settlement of the place. Judge Scudder to-day appointed R. J. Dobbins, of Philadelphia; Frank Brown, of New-York City, and ex-Sheriff George W. Brown, of Monmouth, as Commissioners, to serve with the four Commissioners elected at the municipal election here Tuesday.

THE FRAUD INVESTIGATION

MR. WALLACE'S "CIVILIZED BULL-DOZING" REPORT ANSWERED.

RESULTS OF THE SEA-SIDE WANDERINGS OF THE COMMITTEE—THE ALLEGATIONS OF THE MAJORITY REGARDING INTIMIDATION IN MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND REFUTED.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Senator Blair, on behalf of the minority of the Senate select committee appointed to inquire into alleged frauds in the recent elections, to-day submitted a report taking issue with the findings of the majority, as presented by Senator Wallace last month, in regard to the intimidation of voters in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, characterized by the majority as "civilized bull-dozing." The minority say: "This committee was created by reason of the loud and general complaints of frauds, intimidation, and heinous crimes alleged to have been committed in certain of the Southern States at the national elections in the Autumn of 1878, whereby a fair expression of the will of the people was prevented, and the exercise of the constitutional rights of American citizens in the elections was denied or abridged, and in many cases the suffrage itself totally destroyed. In pursuance of the terms of the above resolution, the committee proceeded to Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, the States which common fame designated as the proper theatres of investigation, and after taking some 1,400 printed pages of testimony, all relating to the Congressional elections of 1878, reported to the Senate the result of their labors at the same session in the month of February. It is unnecessary here to particularize the facts and conclusions embodied in that report, inasmuch as they are before the Senate. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say that the report of the committee, which is overwhelmingly sustained by the testimony accompanying it, constitutes a record of disgrace and crime at which patriotism must blush so long as we pretend to be a free people, and at which human nature will shudder for all time. A remarkable fact was developed by the investigations in the above-mentioned States, to wit, that those offenses and wrongs, with no material exceptions, were committed in the interest of the Democratic Party and upon the rights of Republicans. They seemed to constitute a confirmation of the recent history of that section of the country in which they transpired, and but for the circumstances that the public ear has become dull, and the public conscience callous, to the calls of duty, by reason of their repetition, something would, ere now, have been done about it. As it was, however, the report of the committee did not appear to be of much consequence. It would probably have created a sensation in any respectable despotic country. In America, however, it did not seem of special importance that republican government had been destroyed by fraud and violence, in so far as the choice of a considerable portion of the National House of Representatives was concerned, its political complexion thereby changed, and the *policy of the Government greatly modified, if not wholly reversed.*

"At the called session in March, 1879, the Senate having become Democratic, the committee was reconstructed, and, rather than from any other cause, apparently from the necessity of political reprisal, proceeded during the sultry season to make a patient and microscopic examination of the workings of the alleged free institutions of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, both of which States were complacently cherishing a flattering belief in their political uprightness, and had hitherto been generally supposed to be the homes of law-abiding, prosperous, and happy populations. No doubt these two States were selected because of their special perversity. The minority cheerfully bear testimony that in their belief, the fact that the weather was very hot in other parts of the Union while the delights of the sea and of the shore were ever at hand in the doomed States had nothing whatever to do with their selection. It was simply because they deserved exposure. They have been exposed. The committee here found the facts against them, and there is a complete offset to the political crimes which have so often been demonstrated to constitute almost the natural order of things in some unfortunate localities in other States—now, thank heaven, in our belief, passed away—in the proved disgrace and sin of these pretentious sisters in despised New-England.

"The minority of the committee does not, however, join with the majority in its findings as to the matters of fact proved by the evidence before the committee. On the contrary, we deny that one single allegation of fraud, misconduct, 'civilized' or uncivilized 'bull-dozing' or intimidation, or attempted intimidation, or political misconduct of any kind on the part of any Republican or any employer or manufacturer or any person of any party, either in the State of Massachusetts or Rhode Island was proved before the committee. No doubt some abuses may exist since these States are in this world, but any impartial person will say that the committee did not find them. The conclusions of the majority are not in accordance with the facts. Not only were none of these charges proved; on the contrary, so utterly were they exploded by the intrinsic weight of evidence before the committee, that no impartial man who reads the printed evidence can contradict this assertion. We propose to follow the various findings of the committee specifically."

The minority then reviewed at great length the testimony taken in Massachusetts. They say, with reference to the famous Worcester meeting of labor employers: "Its deliberations appear to have been patriotic and honorable, and its action and influence in every regard commendable. Many falsehoods were circulated as to the character and objects of the meeting, for the purpose of exciting the prejudice and hostility of workmen, whose known independence of their employers in all the Northern States, and especially in Massachusetts, makes them peculiarly liable to be influenced by any real or supposed interference with their rights, and some of these falsehoods were rehashed before the committee by those who heard them floating among the populace; but the evidence of those who were present, comprising some of the most upright men of this whole country, abundantly proved that nothing save malice could torture the purpose or the action of these men into anything not commendable in the highest degree. It was simply the discharge of a first duty of a free citizen, and entirely free from any approach to intimidation or undue influence upon others. There was some complaint that it 'dampened the ardor' of the employes, &c.; but the weight of the evidence is overwhelming that it was simply the cooling off process of returning reason which reduced the Democratic enthusiasm, and that upon sober second thought the intelligent workman realized the unity of his interests with those of the employer, and that their harmonious action was indispensable to mutual prosperity. Indeed, the committee, while quite determined apparently, to begin here, since they must commence somewhere, and condemn this Worcester meeting of a few gentlemen who saw their legitimate business threatened with destruction, and themselves and their workmen likely to be involved in a common ruin, have to say (or invent a conclusion which all the evidence contradicted) that there was no case brought to the notice of our committee in which a conspiracy or unlawful combination to coerce volunteers was disclosed. It would be unpardonable to waste time, 'unless while idling away a Summer vacation, in the further effort to vindicate the character of this meeting.'"

Referring to another portion of the majority report in regard to the Massachusetts election, the minority say: "There was testimony by defeated Democratic manipulators of voters that men upon whose votes they had relied either cast them some other way or did not vote at all. But in the complete absence of reasonable proof of the use of any unlawful or improper means to influence the action of the voter, we submit that these changes are evidence of the perfect freedom of choice among all classes, rather than of coercion among any; and when it is further considered that, by an authority relied upon by the committee, three-fourths, if not seven-eighths, of the labor of the State was employed by the men who opposed Butler, and, notwithstanding, in a State Republican by 75,000 majority upon a square vote between the great parties of the country, the Democratic candidate came within 15,000 votes of an election upon the most dangerous issues ever advocated in the State. We submit that the talk of 'bull-dozing' and 'convincing advice' appears to be unworthy of the slightest attention. These are empty phrases, unworthy of a place in any but the cheap literature of a hot political campaign."

Further on the minority notice the animadversions of the majority upon the issuance of a circular by the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, asking the ministers of Massachusetts to send him the names of the male members of their churches, and upon the fact that "there were a large number of responses and documents sent to the names and addresses furnished." The minority's rejoinder to the criticism on this method of electioneering is as follows: "The indignation of the majority of the committee is natural and excusable, for there seems to be a certainty that people who read the Bible and worship God will, if they get stirred up much, always vote the Republican ticket. Mr. Thayer also sent a circular direct to 'Christian citizens,' and the committee quote it entire, with strong disapprobation. It must have been very damaging to the Democratic Party, as any one can see by reading it. Whatever is circulated to rouse 'Christian citizens' should be carefully suppressed, and will be if the majority can have their way. Clergymen and Christians have generally done great harm to the Democratic Party, and no doubt they were the head and front of 'civilized bull-dozing,' which has roused the ingenuous and patriotic indignation of the committee."

The minority then pass to a consideration of the testimony taken in Rhode Island. They say: "In this State, as in Massachusetts, there was only the most shadowy and unreliable evidence of intimidation, and in every instance where it was alleged with any tangibility, it was thoroughly contradicted by the best men of all parties. As though in apology for their utter failure, the committee, upon commencing their report upon this subject in Rhode Island, say that 'in pursuing another duty this subject of controlling the votes of employes by employers through fear of loss of work, was incidentally examined.' On the other hand, a perusal of the volume of evidence accompanying the report will show that this subject was quite as fully investigated by the committee as any other." * * * "As in Massachusetts, the local managers of the Democratic Party evinced no lack of zeal to besmirch the character of their people, provided that the responsibility could be attributed to the Republican Party; and when a committee of the Senate, armed with national processes and led by the great capacity and enthusiasm which have stimulated this investigation on the part of the majority, has been over the ground, not to have been proved guilty is ample vindication." * * *

"We have thus briefly touched upon all the allegations of fact found by the majority from the great mass of testimony taken by the committee. Without occupying far more space and time than we are at liberty to appropriate, it is impossible to properly analyze the testimony and exhibit the utter failure of this partisan attempt to defame the people of two of the most renowned of American Commonwealths. If the suffrage is free and pure anywhere on the face of the earth, it is free and pure in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Religious toleration rose in the one, and American liberty was born in the other. In both, the independent virtues of the sires survive in their sons, and whoever attempts to institute a parallel between them and the terrible condition which has well-nigh exterminated republican government in some less fortunate portion of our common country—from which condition the eternal principles of liberty and justice as they exist and are practiced in Massachusetts and Rhode Island alone can rescue them—commits an act of futile hostility to the cause of good government throughout the land."

The minority report is signed by Senators Blair, Hoar, Teller, and Kirkwood.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

MILITARY, AND OTHER REASONS WHY IT SHOULD BE COMPLETED.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In response to a resolution of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, calling upon the Secretary of War "for information as to the saving in expenditures resulting to the Government from the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad," Mr. McLane, Chairman of the committee, received to-day a communication from Secretary Ramsey, inclosing a report of Gen. Sherman and a report of the Quartermaster-General. The latter is voluminous, and goes into the details of various contracts for military transportation made by the Government during the past 10 years. It states that the total cost to the Quartermaster's Department for transportation over the Northern Pacific Railroad during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was $71,550 17, and if the same transportation rates had been applied in 1869, (one year before the Northern Pacific Railroad was opened between any points in the Department of Dakota,) the Government would have saved over $400,000; that the Quartermaster's Department paid fully six times as much for transportation to all points of the department now reached by railroad as it has since the railroads were constructed, which would indicate a saving to the Government of over $3,000,000 in the cost of military transportation during the 10 years the Northern Pacific Railroad has been in operation. Six days per 100 miles for mule transportation, and eight days per 100 miles for ox transportation, was the time allowed for wagon transportation in the Department of Dakota in 1869. The Northern Pacific Railroad probably transports stores as long *a distance in one hour as the wagons and teams did in one day, and delivers stores at their destination* in much better condition.

The following is Gen. Sherman's report in full:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, May 7, 1880.

Hon. A. Ramsey, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you, of the resolution of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads, calling for information as to the probable saving in money to the military authorities by the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Bismarck westward, and its general effect on the military and Indian services in that quarter. In the Summer of 1877, I made a military reconnoissance from St. Paul to Puget Sound, purposely to become acquainted with the region to be traversed by this Pacific railroad, and I send herewith, for the use of the committee, a bound copy of my report, with maps. Since 1867 I have been in constant correspondence with Army officers and with prominent citizens, thus keeping up in knowledge with the development of the United States—with its telegraphs, railroads, and common roads, so that I profess to write whereof I know.

In a military sense, the immediate extension of this railroad from Bismarck to the Yellowstone and up the valley of that river as high as the mouth of the Big Horn, will be beyond any estimate the Quartermaster-General can make, because this railroad will transport men and supplies for 10, if not 12, months of the year, while the Missouri River and Yellowstone are barely navigable by light-draft boats for two, or at most three, months. This part of the Northern Pacific Railroad will stimulate the immigrants to occupy the line of the Yellowstone, east and west, to such an extent as to form a barrier to the nomadic Indians, who have heretofore gone back and forth from the Sioux Reservation south to the British Territory north, and will enable us in a very few years to give up Forts Keogh and Custer, each requiring for garrison a full regiment of infantry and four companies of cavalry. These could then be moved north to the British line, our permanent frontier. By this process we divide the hostile Sioux, and can subdue either moiety with more certainty and at less cost than now. This railroad once completed, the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains, on the sources of Tongue and Powder, Big Horn, Muscle-shell and Judith, will fill up with cattle-ranches, making a further barrier to the operations of the hostile Indians and adding largely to the wealth of the nation. It is equally important to the military and civil interests of the whole country that Montana should fill up with hardy farmers, and this will be an immediate result of the extension westward of this northern railroad. Beyond the Rocky Mountains the most important link in this railroad is that from Wallula, head of navigation of the Columbia, to Lake Pend Oreille, which will result in the settlement of that part of Washington Territory and Northern Idaho, a region capable of maintaining a large population, which, in a short time, would settle the Indian question in that remote region, and facilitate and cheapen intercourse for the base of supplies (Fort Vancouver,) with Forts Colville, Coeur d'Alene, and Lake Chelan, now garrisoned by the Second Infantry. I am unable to make even an approximate estimate of the cost in saving of transportation of men and military stores by the completion of this railroad, but this bears a small proportion to the great result of opening up to settlement regions now wild, which would give homes and employment to 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of industrious people.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

NOT THE FINEST POLICE IN THE WORLD

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

A strange story comes from Constantinople. A few nights ago, so runs the version of the affair given in a German paper, three robbers, armed to the teeth, broke into the house of a Prussian living in Constantinople. Threatening to forthwith murder him if he resisted, they compelled the owner to submit to being bound, and then demanded from him his valuables and money. The Prussian at once gave up his gold watch, and some 24 of Turkish money which he had in his pockets; but this small booty did not satisfy the robbers. Again they threatened death, and finally obliged the bound and helpless man to tell them where they would find the key of his business safe. This safe happened to be in a room on the third floor, at the top of the house, and thither the three robbers, having obtained possession of the key, hastened, leaving the owner bound, and threatening to return and shoot him if he called for assistance. But as they went up stairs his wife, who had been watching what was taking place from another room, slipped quietly in and cut the bonds of her husband. Arming themselves with revolvers, the pair crept quietly up the stairs, came upon the robbers absorbed in dividing among themselves the contents of the safe, and without a word shot down two of them. The third threw down his weapons and begged for mercy. Turning the tables upon him the Prussian bound his late assailant fast, and, leaving his wife to watch over him with a loaded revolver in her hand, hastened to the nearest zaptieh station. There he found the officer in charge absent, and on inquiring for a sub-officer was told that both of the latter were also away. Thereupon the Prussian asked four of the men to accompany him to his house and take the bound burglar into custody. Arrived in the room where the two men had been shot, the zaptiehs looked at the two corpses, looked at the prisoner, and recognized in the former the two sub-officers, and in the latter the officer of their own guard.

ROMAN RELICS IN THE BED OF THE TIBER.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The excavations in the garden of the Villa Farnesina for widening the bed of the Tiber have again yielded several interesting archæological results. A statue of a Roman matron, 1 metre 70 centimetres high, and perfect except for the loss of the left hand, was found a day or two ago, and close by another statue, of Tiberius, which was, however, in many fragments. Near these a sepulchrum containing several urns was discovered, four of which were of the finest workmanship, decorated with reliefs of fruits and flowers; in other two, besides the ashes and calcined bones found in all, there were two gold rings, with onyx stones, somewhat damaged by fire but still perfect enough to show an intaglio—one of a lion sleeping, the other of three children chasing a bear. It is conjectured that the urns had been previously discovered in the building of the Aurelian wall, which passes by a few steps off, and that the finer urns had been robbed of anything of value, while the plain ones escaped notice. On one of the latter is an inscription: "Minati A. Pollæ." The various articles were almost immediately removed to the museum in the Lungara, where the other objects discovered in the Farnesina gardens have been placed, and carefully kept hidden from the public under the plea that the museum is not yet completed. It should be observed that the Duca di Ripalda, representing the proprietor of the Farnesina, claims compensation for the objects of value discovered on this ground, which was expropriated for the public good, and the price of which has never yet been settled.

DANGEROUS MAIL MATTER

THE SPANISH CONSUL-GENERAL'S FRIGHT.

DEADLY LETTERS THAT HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE—PATRIOTIC PERCUSSION CAPS THAT NEARLY DESTROYED A CLERK'S EYE-SIGHT—THE HORNED TOAD THAT STARTLED A SUPERINTENDENT.

While Señor Don Hipolito d'Uriarte, Spanish Consul-General to the United States, was opening his mail on Wednesday morning, he was wounded by the explosion of what appeared to be a sealed scroll of paper or parchment. His left hand was slightly lacerated, but no serious injury was inflicted. An examination of the fragments of the exploded package showed that it had been a glass cylinder, filled with explosives, and that the wrapper was so connected with a friction cord that the tearing off of the wrapper ignited the powder. The machine was undoubtedly designed to do him serious harm, but its explosive force had, fortunately, been poorly calculated. The package had reached him in the regular mail, and the address was prefixed with the title "Chevalier," and came from Philadelphia, or at least was mailed in that city, and bore its postmark. The fact that the title "Chevalier" was used by the writer in addressing the Consul-General leads to the belief that it was sent by a Frenchman or an Italian, as that designation or order of rank is common in France and Italy, while it is not among the Spanish orders. When the instrument exploded, the ends of the cylinder were blown out, and it is probably owing to that fact that the injury inflicted by its bursting was not greater. The Consul-General has communicated the facts to the Spanish Minister at Washington, and detectives have been detailed to endeavor to discover the maker and sender of the villainous machine. Mr. D'Uriarte was at his office attending to business yesterday, and suffered only temporary inconvenience from the wound in his hand. This is the second attempt of this character made to injure him, the former one having been made at the time of the Virginius massacre at Santiago.

Postmaster James said yesterday that Señor d'Uriarte had not communicated with him upon the subject, and that without his co-operation nothing could be learned as to the author of the mischief. Should any clew be presented, it will, the Postmaster says, be immediately pursued to the end. The law excludes explosives from the mails, classifying them as non-mailable material, yet it imposes no penalty. Whatever prosecutions follow such offenses will have to be conducted under the ordinary criminal statutes.

Apropos of this accident to the Spanish Consul-General, the Post Office authorities give instances of the detection of incendiary material which might have resulted in the destruction of human life. These instances show the thoughtlessness of individuals no less than the extraordinary character of the articles sought to be transmitted through the mails. Some time ago a box of lucifer matches was discovered in a letter just about to be made up in the German mails to be sent on board a steamer of the North German Lloyd Line. The readiness with which these matches ignite would have been a constant menace to the lives of *the passengers, and to the safety of the ship during* the entire voyage. *It was impossible to discover* the person who placed this letter in the mails in New-York, so the German authorities were notified of the occurrence, and the person was found to whom the letter was addressed. He proved to be an old German. The letter was from his son in New-York, who was found. He was a guileless youth, and appeared to be entirely unconscious of having done anything wrong in sending to his sire a specimen of the productions of the Yankee nation. He was astonished at the stir this circumstance caused in official circles, and on being enlightened as to the danger to life and property caused by his thoughtlessness, he promised to be more careful in future as to what he enclosed in his letters in the future.

When patent cigar-lighters first came into fashion they gave the Post Office authorities a deal of trouble. Parties in the Metropolis insisted on sending them in letters to their friends in the interior, to whom they were a novelty. At last the Postmaster was obliged to call on the manufacturer to caution him against encouraging the practice. That gentleman was aghast when he learned the facts, and informed the Postmaster that he invariably instructed his customers, on making a sale, that they must not send specimens through the mails. On another occasion, while the stamper was engaged in stamping letters, one of the letters made a cracking noise, and suddenly burst into a flame. The astonished officer scraped the burning letter off the table upon the floor, and after the fire was extinguished he discovered the remains of several paper matches. In this case the letter was written by a sailor who was in the habit of carrying his stationery in his coat pocket, where he also carried matches to light his pipe. Several of these matches got into an envelope, and when he sealed his letter he did not observe them. He was as much astonished, when informed of the fact, as was the Post Office clerk who put out the fire. A stamper came near losing his eyesight not long ago. In stamping a letter an explosion took place and some fragments of metal struck him in the face near the eye with great violence. An examination of the envelope showed that it contained percussion caps. This letter, with its enclosure, came from a patriotic old gentleman on Cortlandt-street. It was just prior to the Fourth of July, and he was sending a favorite grandson some ammunition with which to celebrate the national birthday. He was horrified when he learned the result of his patriotic act, and expressed a willingness to pay all damages.

Uncle Charley Forrester, who has been in the Post Office since 1825, tells some interesting stories of curious things found in the mails. He remembers the stamp clerk who had his thumb lacerated by a torpedo. The machine was very ingeniously contrived. The envelope containing it was from an eighth to a quarter of an inch in thickness, and was found to contain a piece of perforated cork, cut so as to fit nicely inside. Each of the holes was filled with nitro-glycerine, which requires but a slight concussion to explode. The stamp did the business, and for a moment the stamper thought the roof of the building had fallen in. The entire establishment was thrown into confusion, and the greatest alarm prevailed. No one knew how many were killed, and no one was at all certain that another explosion might not follow which would destroy the survivors of the first one. Happily, the danger was over, and nothing was necessary but to hold an inquest upon the now harmless torpedo. Some time before that a lot of diamonds, put up in a piece of cork, perforated in the same manner, was discovered by the stamp clerk, who saw one of the jewels sticking through a hole made by his stamp. He sent the diamonds to the Custom-house, where they were confiscated by the Government. It was thought by the Post Office authorities that this torpedo, put up on the same plan, might have been sent by the owner of the diamonds for the purpose of obtaining revenge for the loss of his property. At any rate, the author of the machine was never discovered. Mr. Thomas Scott, or "Scotty," as he is called, has enjoyed the pleasurable experience of having been blown up. He has been for many years connected with the Post Office. One day he scraped a quantity of mixed letters off the Pennsylvania table into a basket to be taken to another table to be sorted. A package among them, 4 inches long by 2 inches wide, hit the basket and exploded, scattering the other letters in every direction. No great damage was done beyond frightening "Scotty" and the other employes in the room. The author of this piece of mischief was never found. There are other things besides torpedos and politics that are liable to cause vacancies in first-class clerkships in the Post Office. A box of live grasshoppers was one day discovered. They were addressed to a lady in Albany. A big box of horned toads also came into the office. These, perhaps, would not have been discovered had not one of the liveliest of the travelers crawled out of the box to institute a comparison between the workings of the New-York Post Office and those of a number of others which he had recently visited. He hopped boldly across the Superintendent's desk, greatly to the dismay of that usually stout-hearted officer, and was only persuaded to get back into his box after the entire clerical force of the department had united to argue the point with him. The box and its contents were finally delivered to the party to whom they were consigned, who proved to be a naturalist.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—The attempt to take the life of Gen. Hypolito D'Uriarte, Spanish Consul at New-York, by means of an infernal machine sent through the mail, has caused much excitement in Cuban circles in this city. The mysterious package was deposited in the Philadelphia Post Office on the evening of May 11, and the stamps canceled with the imprint "11 P. M." To-day Capt. Linden, of the Pinkerton Detective Agency of this city, received the outer covering of the package, with directions, stamps, &c., to aid him in making an investigation. Capt. Linden visited the Post Office and made all necessary inquiries, but was unable to find a single clew upon which to work.

A CURIOUS BEAST.

From the London Telegraph.

Among the most recent additions to the Zoological Society's collections in Regent's Park is a Cape hunting dog. It is a queer beast, with shifty ways that give it an appearance of irresolution and occasionally of crazy bewilderment, induced, no doubt, by the consciousness that its features justify its being looked upon as neither dog nor anything else, but something half-way toward the first hyena and about as far from the last wolf. In a wild state it is a creature of intense ferocity, and as active as it is fierce, sweeping in packs from province to province, ravaging the colonists' flocks and hunting down the wild herds of the plains. Nothing is safe from it when at liberty, and in captivity it is said to be untamable. Probably, therefore, no other occupant of the society's gardens will find its new life so miserably circumscribed, so flat and dull, as will this wild hyena-hound of Africa.

A LARGE PUMPING ENGINE.

From the Economist.

The big pumping engine at the Union Shaft, built at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, by Prescott, Scott & Co., is the largest engine of the kind on the Comstock. Some idea of its size and power may be gained from the weight and dimensions of the cylinders and fly-wheel. It is a direct-acting compound engine, and the two cylinders are upright, and placed so as to incline toward each other at the top. The initial cylinder is 65 inches in diameter, with 6-foot 9-inch stroke, and the other cylinder is 109 inches in diameter by 8-foot 3-inch stroke. The big cylinder weighs 45 tons, and the small one 30 tons. The fly-wheel is 37½ feet in diameter, and weighs 110 tons. It revolves on a shaft that is 27 inches in diameter. The hub of this wheel weighs 15 tons. All else is on the same scale. When this big pumping machinery starts up, all the water likely to be found in the three mines working through the Union shaft—Sierra Nevada, Union Consolidated, and Mexican—will be readily handled. The water now flooding the 2,800 level of the Sierra Nevada Mine will be taken out at once.

THE APPOINTMENT BILL.

A STATEMENT ABOUT ITS OBJECT AND THE ACTUAL SITUATION OF AFFAIRS.

A TIMES reporter yesterday called upon a gentleman thoroughly informed upon matters of City politics, and from him received a statement in regard to the bill now pending in the Legislature creating a Board of Appointment for this City, which was in substance as follows: There has been, he said, so much misunderstanding about the true situation of the proposed legislation for this City that an explanation at this time may be of interest. About the general charter, or "Strahan charter," as it was sometimes called, introduced early in the session and abandoned, he had nothing to say; but about the bill now pending at Albany to create a Board of Appointment for the filling of offices now vacant, from the operation of which the Department of Public Works is expressly excepted, it may be asserted in the most positive way that it had for its main and principal object merely the securing of a proper Republican representation in the Police Board. The fact that it has not passed, has been seized upon as a reason for crying out that the "machine" has been broken and the Republican leaders in this City have been foiled. The real truth is, said this gentleman, that the passage of the bill was not insisted on just as soon as Mayor Cooper showed by nominating Mr. Hugh Gardner that he was willing to give the Republican Party its due representation in the Police Board. The presentation of the bill and the warm support it received from the Republicans of the Legislature, enough of whom had accepted and pledged themselves to vote for it, had the effect of showing Mayor Cooper that the time had passed when fair speeches and promises, unaccompanied by acts, would any longer suffice to hoodwink the Republicans. Mayor Cooper had promised and promised to send in the name of some satisfactory Republican in place of Mr. Wheeler. But the fact remains that he had not done it. He sent in no such name until the threatened passage of the bill compelled him to act, and then he sent in a name which he had often before promised to send in but had not. But had there been a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last Tuesday, it is more than a question whether Mr. Gardner could have been confirmed. In the uncertainty as to what would happen, it was deemed most advisable not to have a meeting until the thing could be talked over and Mr. Gardner's confirmation assured. At the same time, the further progress of the bill was stopped. Had it passed, Mr. Wheeler would probably have *been reappointed; but Mr. Gardner was perfectly satisfactory to the Republican leaders here.* When his name was sent in, these gentlemen said, 'We want no legislation for particular persons. Since the Mayor is at last compelled to deal fairly with us and give us Mr. Gardner, there is no reason for asking the Legislature to pass a bill to put in Mr. Wheeler. Mr. Gardner is a good Republican, and a good Republican in Mr. Wheeler's place is all we want.' Hence the passage of the bill was suspended, and Mr. Gardner will undoubtedly be confirmed by the Aldermen.

"As to the bill being 'a grab at patronage,' it could in its present form only give the Republicans a place in the Police Board, in the Tax Commission, and in the Docks, to each of which places they are properly, and fairly entitled, such places having been held by Republicans until Mayor Cooper's administration. Besides this, there are the Commissioners of Excise, three places, one of which the Republicans would have taken and no more, for this board filled wholly by Republicans would be a white elephant on their hands. There is also the Superintendent of Buildings, which they might not have taken, or they might, according to circumstances. But, at any rate, all the patronage to be 'grabbed' under the bill does not amount to more than five places, all told. As soon as the Department of Public Works was left out, with its 3,000 places, the bill ceased to be a 'grab' in any way whatever, and it is a fact that no one in this City ever proposed to put in that department. It was the only thing in the bill that might be called a 'grab.' It was originally put in by the action of the caucus of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen at Albany. It was afterward left out on the urgent remonstrances of the New-York men. They thought the thing would be altogether 'too rough.'

"The necessity for the bill was impressed upon the Republican leaders by the absolute certainty they felt that if a Republican were not placed in the Police Board before the Legislature adjourned, he certainly would not be after it. Mayor Cooper had held off and held off, always talking fair; but they felt that they had to face the certainty of Mr. Tilden's nomination for the Presidency, and in that case his absolute need for getting the vote of New-York, which he must do by getting the vote of the City. Was it probable or possible, argued these gentlemen, that with such a tremendous pressure on him as this, Mayor Cooper could resist securing for Mr. Tilden and his party the control of the Bureau of Elections, which must be had through the control of the Police Board? The Republican leaders thought the risk too great. They urged the bill originally for this and no other object. It was presented to the Legislature, and it forced Mayor Cooper thereby to do the very thing these gentlemen had been asking him to do, and which he had so repeatedly promised but had not done. As to the bill being 'beaten,' it can be said that while the passage of the bill was assured, Gen. Arthur declared when he left Albany that it was better to hold it until it could be seen whether Mayor Cooper really intended to fulfill his promises, and to give the Republican Party their proper representation in the Police Board; and that if he did so by the nomination of any good working Republican there would then be no special need for the passage of the bill. It is understood that the nomination of Mr. Gardner is entirely satisfactory to Gen. Arthur, and that, therefore, the passage of the bill will not be urged."

THE BICYCLE AND THE TRICYCLE.

A writer in the *English Mechanic* says: "A good tricycle is an exceedingly rare thing. The makers, so far as my experience goes, pay little or no attention to small but important matters, and the consequence is that few tricycles can class over second or third rate. With a good tricycle the labor is less than a good bicycle, the motion is far smoother, less power is wasted in shaking the rider about, and the strain on the attention is, beyond comparison, less. With a good tricycle any rider without daily training may ride the whole day, day after day—a thing that no bicycle-rider could do without constant training. The average running speed, in my own experience, is about the same; but I can travel twice the distance in one day with a tricycle as compared with a first-rate bicycle with suspension spring and roller bearings, the tricycle having plain parallel bearings to all three wheels. As a traveling machine in all weathers the tricycle is the best beyond all comparison, partly from the ease with which the ground is covered, partly from the perfect protection from weather which an umbrella gives. I certainly am not cramped on the tricycle, but in precisely the same position as when on the bicycle. My reason for adhering to the bicycle is a simple one. The motion is rough, the exercise is hard, and the two together keep my chronic dyspepsia in check. The tricycle is easy, smooth, sleepy work, and has no effect whatever so far as my health is concerned. I keep a bicycle for physic, and a tricycle for going about the country for pleasure.

A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA PIONEER.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 1.

The death of F. P. F. Temple, a Southern California pioneer, is announced as having occurred at La Merced ranch, near Los Angeles, last Wednesday evening. The deceased belonged to that small band of enterprising Americans who settled in California years before the American occupation. He was a native of Reading, Mass. He arrived in California in 1841, in the bark Tasso, from Boston, which vessel was consigned to his brother, John Temple, who established himself in business in Los Angeles as early as 1827. The deceased was one of the most enterprising of the early American settlers of the southern counties. He was one of the first to make substantial improvements to city property, erecting a handsome and costly structure at the junction of three of the principal streets of Los Angeles. For many years Temple Block was the most imposing structure in that city, and it is still one of the largest and most ornamental. The deceased established in 1872, in partnership with his father-in-law, William Workman, what was known as the Temple and Workman Bank. It went under during the financial crisis which swept over the State in 1875. The fortunes of both partners were absorbed in the settlement of its affairs. Mr. Workman, who had passed the allotted three-score and ten, was so affected by the disaster that he ended his life with his own hand, and Mr. Temple was so prostrated that he was from that time to the hour of his death a physical wreck. At the time of the suspension of the bank he held the office of County Treasurer, but very soon after resigned. He was 58 years of age, and leaves a wife and several children.

SNOW A HUNDRED FEET DEEP.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise, May 4.

A gentleman recently arrived from California, where he has been looking about among the mining towns, speaks of several places where the snow now lies to a depth of over 100 feet. These places are generally at the heads of large cañons. At the head of Fall Creek, Nevada County, pines and firs over 100 feet in height are so buried in snow that only a few feet of their tops are to be seen. Where a dark forest lies in Summer there is now only to be seen a white expanse of snow, with here and there what appear to be clumps of bushes, but which are really the tops of the tallest pines.

CLOSE OF THE BENCH SHOW

ANOTHER HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL DAY.

THE PROFITS SMALL, BUT A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT EXPECTED WITH MR. VANDERBILT—FINISHING THE JUDGING—RESULT OF THE TILESTON RAFFLE—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The fourth annual dog show ended last evening. In many respects it was the most successful of any yet held in this City. The postponement of two weeks and the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the recent disaster to the Garden no doubt had their effect, but this proved to be much less than had been anticipated. The attendance on Wednesday and yesterday was larger, judging from the receipts from admissions, than on any two days of any previous show, but on Tuesday it was small. The accident to the Garden involved the management in very heavy extra expenses. The profits, which were intended to be given to the widow of the late William M. Tileston, will consequently be trifling. The management have an assurance that they have covered all expenses and a little more. In regard to making a claim upon the Messrs. Vanderbilt for damages, the club has decided not to resort to a lawsuit if it can be avoided. They have been in conference with these gentlemen both as to their own claim and that of Mrs. Tileston, and they say that they have been met in a spirit which promises that everything will be arranged satisfactorily. Ex-Gov. Tilden was for the third time a visitor to the show yesterday. He purchased two fox-terrier puppies and took them home with him last evening. Among others noticed in the throng were ex-Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, P. T. Barnum, Lester Wallack and ladies, W. J. Florence, Mrs. W. W. Astor, Mrs. John J. Astor, Miss Kate Haigh, Mr. Benjamin H. Field, Mr. Henry A. V. Post, Mrs. J. Butler Wright, Miss Jane Jones, Dr. Tweddel, Mrs. W. I. Haines, Minnie Palmer, the actress; Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leavitt, Mrs. Aspinwall Maxwell, Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith, Miss Emily Stewart, ex-Register Fitch and ladies, Mr. and Mrs. S. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Webb, Mrs. C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Mr. Horace Woodruff, Mrs. Edmund C. Stanton, Mr. H. De B. Routh, Mrs. Remsen, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mr. Oliver Iselin, and a great number of others.

It took until nearly 5 o'clock to finish the judging. Mr. Dalziel regarded but two of the Irish water-spaniels as good, but these were very good. Barney, the winner, has a magnificent tuft on his poll, and is a superb animal. Mike, which took second, is little inferior. Both are old prize-winners. The late Mr. Tileston's Trimbush and Fairy were awarded first and second in the Clumbers. Mr. Dalziel has a very poor opinion of our spaniels generally. He says that there was not a genuine cocker in the show; all have some extraneous mixture. He gave first to Mr. Willey's King, a liver and white dog, with a dash of water-spaniel blood in him. Mr. Moore, the owner of Charlie, protested, and Mr. Dalziel, hearing of it, went to him and asked him what was the difference between a cocker and a springer. Mr. Moore was obliged to confess that he did not know. *That ended the matter. Mr. Shaw's Ned took second, and Mr. Livingston's Rob third.* Both are also liver and white in color. In the bitch class Mr. Macdougal's Cora was given first, Dr. Cattnach's Queen Vic second, and Mr. Gilligan's Lady third. In the puppy class Mr. Wygant's Music was awarded first, Mr. Robert Sewell's Guess second, and Mr. Keasbey's Bonnie third. The remainder Mr. Dalziel pronounced rubbish.

The fox-hounds were no more than fair. The best of the lot, Mr. Weighell's Mack, was unplaced on account of being too fat. Mr. Jacob Steiner's Trim took first, Mr. Drake's Sufra second, and Mr. Miller's Gypsey third. Among the dogs entered in the beagle class was a very good dachs-und and an excellent French bassett, which were accordingly thrown out. There were also several black-and-tan alleged beagles, which were also unplaced, because, Mr. Dalziel said, there are no such things as beagles of that color. The Toledo Club's Reckless was given first, Mr. De Navarro's Susie second, and Mr. Lambert's Pugu third. The fox-terriers were very fair throughout. The dogs were better than the bitches, and the puppies best of all. Mr. Dalziel expressed himself as much pleased to see that America possesses such a creditable lot of specimens of this breed. In the dogs, Mr. Mortimer's Shot took first, Mr. Hitchcock's Bounce second, and the Messrs. Lawrence's Paulo third. Of the bitches, Mr. Rutherford's Chance and Active were awarded first and second, respectively, and Mr. Chanler's Judy third. In the puppy dog class the late Mr. Tileston's Vampire took the prize, and in the puppy bitch class it went to Mr. Fisck's Gipp.

The bull dogs were not good in Mr. Dalziel's opinion. Even Sir William Verner's Donald, to which he gave first, is not, he says, by any means as perfect as a dozen others on the other side, notwithstanding his past record. To an ordinary observer he seems an extremely clean-built animal, and he is one of the best-natured beasts in the show. Mr. Barnard's white bitch Judy was second, and Mr. Grant's white and brindle dog third. Among the bull-terriers were some very good ones. Sir William Verner, of course, carried off first and second with Tarquin and Superbus. Third went to Mrs. Wills's Victor. Mr. Wills's Zula and Mr. Gebhard's Sallust were very highly commended, and Mr. Martin's Puss and Pegasus received commendations. The two last are particularly fine animals, but are too small to compete with such dogs as the winners. In England there are classes for heavy, medium, and light bull-terriers, and it is probable that hereafter a similar distinction will be made here. The bull-terrier puppies were so utterly worthless that Mr. Dalziel refused to award any prize.

The pugs he considered a very good lot, but said that all are wanting in shortness and breadth of muzzle. They had clean forms and good color, and were not too big, a very common fault in English exhibitions. Mr. Daggett's Dick was given first, Miss Adelaide Ditchen's Roderick second, and Mr. E. Koons's Prince third in the dog class. Mr. Daggett's Dolly took first, Mrs. Gracie Edwards's Tiny second, and Miss Bertha Heald's Racket third in the bitch class. Miss L. H. King's Peggy was very highly commended. In the puppy class Mr. Daggett's unnamed pup was awarded the prize. Mr. Mulvey's Bessy was very highly commended, and Mr. Daggett's Daisy II. received a lesser commendation. The winner has a well-domed skull, large, lustrous eyes and well-defined markings. There were only two genuine Dandy Dinmonts, Pin and Needle, and the prizes went to them. The first is a really fine specimen. Mr. Dalziel expressed great disappointment that there was not a better display of heavy Yorkshires. He said that from the amount of money paid by Americans for these animals abroad they should have secured much finer specimens than were exhibited. Mr. Kallaher took first and third, respectively, with Willie and Roger, and Mr. Collins second, with Royal. The light Yorkshires were very fair. Mr. Kallaher's Bennie and Tichborne took first and second, respectively, and Mr. Mulvey's Champion third.

The miscellaneous class was a difficult one to judge on account of the number of animals and diversity of breeds exhibited. Mr. Dalziel selected as the best the imported Danish boar-hound Lion, an immense mouse-colored beast, owned by Mr. H. Delius, of this City. Another dog of the same breed, owned by ex-Judge Troy, of Brooklyn, took second. He is named Rajah, and is brindle in color; he took first at Berlin last year. Mr. Watson's Irish terrier bitch Kathleen was given third. She is the only one of the breed ever exhibited in this country. She is a rather large terrier, with a wiry coat and a sharp head. Mr. Dalziel says she is only a fair specimen. The fourth prize went to a Chinese tufted dog named Jocko, owned by Mr. John Gensel, of this City. The fifth prize was awarded to Mr. Lorillard's superb Caniche poodle-dog Schwartz. Schwartz saved a man's life at Newport last year. Mr. Dalziel very highly commended Bella and Carlo, black poodles, owned by Mr. Kins, of Williamsburg; Flora, a Caniche poodle bitch, owned by Mr. Lorillard; Rolfe, a large Danish boar-hound, owned by the Baron von Jena, and grandson of Bismarck's famous dog; Lizzie, a Chinese tufted dog, the property of Mr. Gensel, and Leo, a cross between the St. Bernard and Newfoundland, owned by Mr. Gardiner, of Nyack. Respecting this last dog, Mr. Dalziel said that, barring a snipey nose, he is one of the best Newfoundlands he has seen in years, having very little of the St. Bernard in him, and had he been entered in the Newfoundland class would probably have taken a prize. High commendation was given to Mr. Buckheister's Sultan, one of the largest dogs ever known. He is 35 inches high and weighs 175 pounds. His coat is short, and in color he is black and white. Mr. Dalziel pronounced him a grand dog, but as he was of no particular breed it would be foolish to think that he would be able to reproduce himself. Therefore, Mr. Dalziel did not feel justified in awarding him a prize. Rocket, another boar-hound, the property of ex-Judge Troy, was commended. In the silk-haired terrier class Mr. Clifford's Jess took first, and Miss Wagstaff's Scamp second.

The entries for the special prizes were judged, beginning at 5 o'clock, before the pugs. There were three competitors for the $300 silver tankard given for the best collection of dogs owned and exhibited by one person, viz.: Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, with 26; Mr. A. E. Godeffroy, of Guymard, N. Y., with 20, and Miss Hewitt, of this City, with 8. Mr. Moore proved to be the lucky man. Mr. Edmund Orgill, of Brooklyn, won the silver cup for the best stud pointer dog, and the handsome chain and collar for the best pointer dog or bitch among the winners in the champion and open classes with Rush. The gold neck-chain offered for the best pointer or setter dog or bitch owned and exhibited by a lady was awarded to Miss May Callender, of Albany, with the Irish setter dog Rory O'More. The judges were for a long time in doubt between this dog and Mrs. Dr. Spier's English setter bitch Wanda. Subsequently, a protest was received on behalf of Wanda, but Dr. Spier repudiated it as a forgery. The gun and ammunition-case for the best English setter dog or bitch among the winners went to Dr. Spier, with St. Elmo. The glass lemonade set of 18 pieces for the best English setter dog among those very highly commended was taken by Mr. Joseph Rosenfield, of Baltimore, with Royal Carlo. Mr. D. T. Charles, of Albany, was awarded the Mirapon rug for the best kennel of not less than five imported English setters, composed of dogs and bitches, owned by one person. Medals were given to the black setter dog Chance, owned by Mr. Arthur Duane, of No. 48 Wall-street, and the black setter bitch Sheut, owned by T. M. Aldrich, of Providence, as being the best setters of that color in the show. A medal was also given to Lassie, owned by Dr. J. W. Downey, of New-Market, Frederick County, Md., as the best collie bitch in the show.

The action of the judges—which, as already stated, was taken unwillingly—in awarding first prize to Mr. Davidson's Byron in the open class for red Irish setters on Monday, was made the subject of a protest yesterday morning. The Board of Appeals upheld the protest, and ordered the class to be rejudged. This was done, with the result of giving first to Mr. Adolph Nelson's Elcho III.; second to Mr. Sidney Dillon Ripley's Spy, and third to Mr. W. A. Strother's Flint. The judges subsequently united in a letter of explanation embodying the statements already given in THE TIMES. They said that they supposed they were bound by the rule among those adopted for their government which says that a little white was not objectionable in red Irish setters. When the dogs were brought into the ring they were unanimously of the opinion that Byron was the best of the lot, but Mr. Dalziel objected to the white on his breast and toes and gave it as his opinion that he could not win as a red Irish dog at a Dublin show. After arguing the matter, however, they came to the conclusion that they had no option under the rule quoted but to admit him. They accepted the decision of the board that he was disqualified for first, by reason of his white, willingly, but thought that if this were true in regard to first place it would apply equally as to his qualifications for second and third places. They therefore omitted him altogether in rejudging the class, but considering that his general superiority entitled him to a special first prize they recommended that one should be awarded him. The board adopted the recommendation.

The dogs were well-behaved yesterday, and no instance was recorded of silly persons suffering from attempts at undue familiarity. Mr. Dalziel, however, informed THE TIMES reporter that on Tuesday last, after having handled thousands upon thousands of dogs of all kinds, he was bitten for the first time in his life. He was examining Sir William Verner's black and tan terrier bitch Kate, in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. He shook his handkerchief at her, whereupon she sprang upon him, and inserted her teeth into the inside of his right thigh. Mr. C. S. Meyer, of No. 86 Lexington-avenue, was taking home his black greyhound bitch Belle on Wednesday night, when a strange dog sprang upon her, and frightened her so that she slipped her collar and ran away. He offers a reward for her recovery. She has four white feet and a white tip to her tail.

At 6 o'clock in the evening there was a grand parade of the prize-winners in all classes in the large ring. It was a brave sight—the large dogs marching first and the smaller ones after—and elicited unqualified admiration from the large crowd present. Shortly before 10 o'clock the late Mr. Tileston's nine fine dogs were raffled in the ring for the benefit of his widow. A small boy drew the numbers from a box, with the following result: Mr. A. Skitt first choice; Mr. I. Weighell, second choice; Mr. B. L. Daubigne, third choice; Mr. D. Morton, fourth choice; Messrs. Pape & Green, fifth choice; Mr. H. C. Eno, sixth choice; Mr. G. DuBois Wagstaff, seventh choice; Mr. C. Kohlsaat, eighth choice, and Mr. A. E. Godeffroy, last choice. Mr. Skitt immediately put up his choice again, and it realized $50 additional to the fund. In all, over $2,000 were realized by the scheme. Some of the winners being absent last evening, the selection of the dogs was necessarily postponed. Payment of the prizes was begun last evening, and will be continued in the Garden to-day.

The show was pleasantly wound up by a dinner given by the club to the judges and a few invited guests in the Brunswick Hotel, beginning at midnight. A jolly time was had. Sir William Verner's private secretary sails for home with his string in the Baltic to-morrow. Sir William will come to this country in the Fall, and will act as one of the judges at the St. *Louis show. Before assuming his title he resided* three years in America, and married an American lady. Dr. Stables and Mr. Dalziel have engaged passage in the City of Richmond, sailing on the 22d. All three gentlemen express themselves as delighted with their visit.

A MURDER BY SICILIAN BRIGANDS.

THE WHOLE BAND ARRESTED AND THREE OF THEM SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A correspondent of the London *News* writes from Italy as follows: "Who that has ridden along that loveliest of roads, the road which runs coastwise from Palermo to Messina, can have forgotten Cefalù, the bold, square headland with its ruined castle on the top, the town upon the narrow strip of shore below, the ivied slopes, the long descent between villas nestling in groves of palm and olive, the grand cathedral of old King Roger, the boundless out-look over the bright blue seas? Hitherward on the evening of an October day was driving home, in company with his farm bailiff, Giuseppe Catalfamo, of Cefalù, a gentleman farmer, as we should say in England, joint owner with his two brothers of a snug country estate hard by, when suddenly, at a dip in the road called Cirincione, where a small thicket slopes down to the sea, five men, masked and armed, sprang out from the underwood with shouts of 'Faccia a terra' (faces to the ground.) The terrified three lost no time in obeying. Coachman and farm bailiff were at once seized, bound, and safely deposited in the bottom of the ravine. Their unlucky master was dragged down to the beach, placed in a boat belonging to one of the band, and the next evening landed near Palermo, hurried up the steep sides of Monte Pellegrino, and finally hidden, with three men to guard him, in a narrow cave all overgrown with brushwood and wild fig trees, and somewhat inappropriately named the Cavern of Pensabene, (of good thoughts.) Meanwhile, at Cefalù, whither Catalfamo's servants had by this time contrived to make their way, the *riscatto*, as these affairs are called in Sicily, had caused equal confusion and dismay. The captors and their destination were alike unknown. Only from time to time came letters to the brothers, bearing the Partinico or Girgenti postmarks, and piteously imploring them to send the necessary ransom money. One letter even spoke of 200,000 lire, a sum that the entire estate would scarcely realize. Eight thousand five hundred lire were actually sent, the bearer, as directed, having a red patch upon his hand, and handing over the money without speaking to a mounted man who met him at the Corsair's Well and asked 'a light for his cigar.' The carbineers, too, left no stone unturned, and before long suspicion fell upon two men, Giuseppe Venturelli, barber, of Lascari, and Pasquale Sansilippo, vaguely denominated as a 'possidente.' Imprisonment and cross-examinations were ineffectual, but Italian police are not easily beaten. With a decision worthy of the great Lord Clive, though, like the act which saved British India, not of a kind to find favor in our courts, the baffled Brigadier made to the nearest telegraph office and had a form filled up at once—'Pay 15,000 lire and set at liberty the man who gives you the information necessary to secure release of Signor Catalfamo,' signed with the Prefect's name, and returned without wasting a moment to the prison. Sansilippo read and fell into the snare. Catalfamo, he now confessed, was to be found in the cavern known as the Grotto del Pensabene. That night the carbineers surrounded the spot. The birds, however, had already flown. Only the ground showed marks of having been disturbed, and there were traces all around of blood. A few seconds' spade-work brought to light a headless body, easily identified by certain marks as that of the unfortunate farmer, and a day or two afterward, near the entrance, the head itself was also discovered, hacked off—so medical evidence pronounced—by some rude cutting-instrument while the victim was still alive. The barber now told all he knew, and justice made a mighty haul, arresting the entire band of 20, all but two, who are still *in latitanti* somewhere in the hills. Last week the whole 18—*possidenti*, small dealers, boatmen, &c., by trade—stood side by side in the Palermo dock, the barber again, to the intense fury of his accomplices, cynically supplying any deficiencies in the evidence. The customary flaccid Italian sympathy for the *poveretti* who have killed a man was wholly absent in the present case, and, in spite of all the efforts of their advocates, the sentence which condemned three to death, ten to *travaux forcés* for 20 years, five to *travaux forcés* for 15 years, and two, the least guilty, to three years of 'seclusion,' was as heartily applauded by the spectators as it was pronounced without hesitation by the Judges."

THE JEWS OF RUSSIA.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THE HEBREW RACE FOUND AMONG THE NIHILISTS.

The Odessa correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows: "Statements of various kinds now appear in the Russian and foreign newspapers as to the part taken by the Hebrew subjects of the Czar in the plottings of the extreme section of the Nihilists. As in most instances only theories have been propounded hitherto, a few facts are here offered. In the north of Russia, where Jews, as a rule, are not permitted to reside, few in that part have been compromised, but here in the south, which is overrun by them, they have furnished rather a large percentage of those, at any rate, who have been brought to trial. For example, out of 28 Nihilists tried together at Odessa last Summer, eight were Jews, and out of five of the whole number who were hanged, one was a Jew. Out of six Nihilists tried also at Odessa last December, two were Jews, and of the three that were executed on that occasion, one was a Jew. Besides that, the chief of the band, Leiba Deutsch, was also a Jew. He escaped at the time, but afterward blew his brains out at St. Petersburg upon the occasion of the Police discovering the secret printing-office directed by him, in which was printed the *Will of the People* newspaper. Of the 17 Nihilists condemned here a fortnight ago, six were Jews, and in this instance, again, the principal leader, Isaiah Fuchs, was also a Jew, and he, too, managed to escape. Altogether, eight Nihilists have been executed at Kieff, and of these, two were Jews, and of the three hanged at St. Petersburg, one was a Jew. Report makes out Hartmann to be of Jewish origin, and some people believe the same of the Dr. Weimar, whose trial is expected to take place at St. Petersburg shortly. It is only fair, however, to remark that all these Jewish would-be anarchists, except the Doctor, were people of humble origin, without means, and of no position in life to speak of; consequently, they had nothing to lose, and might have gained something in the event of a revolution. You lately presented your readers with some statistics from the *Berey* in reference to the number and status of Nihilists. The *Novoye Vremya* has supplemented them with the following statement: Twenty-six per cent. of the Nihilists have the rank of gentlemen, 19 per cent. are sons of priests, 13 per cent. are peasants, (among these are included those members of the *noblesse* whose Nihilistic principles have led them to enroll themselves as peasants,) 9 per cent. are petty shop-keepers, 7 per cent. are Jews, (?) 3 per cent. are of the merchant class, and 1 per cent. soldiers; 22 per cent. are unaccounted for, but then no mention is made of working men, and, besides, these numbers are believed to be only approximative."

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

A SPECIAL MISSION—AN EXAMINING BOARD APPOINTED—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Surgeon J. J. Woodward will proceed to Europe under special instructions to be communicated by the Surgeon-General of the Army. After the completion of the duties assigned him, Surgeon Woodward will return to his station in this city.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a board of ordnance officers, to consist of Capt. John E. Greer, Capt. Henry Metcalfe, and First Lieut. David A. Lyle, will convene at Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, on June 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such Lieutenants of the line as may be authorized to appear before it, with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 23, 1874. The board will receive its instructions from, and report its conclusions to, the Chief of Ordnance. The following-named officers will report in person to the board for examination: Second Lieuts. Wright P. Edgerton, Second Artillery; Charles H. Clarke, First Artillery; E. M. Weaver, Jr., Second Artillery; James S. Bush, Fifth Artillery; William Crozier, Fourth Artillery; William M. Medcalfe, Fourth Artillery. The officers named will, upon completion of their examinations, return to the places from which they were ordered.

Major Henry W. Janes (retired) having, through his counsel, requested an investigation as to his condition of health, the Secretary of War directs that a medical board, to consist of Surgeons T. A. McParlin, J. H. Janeway, and J. B. Gibson, assemble in this city on the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose. The board will report his condition, with such recommendations as it deems proper.

The station of Major Jared A. Smith, Corps of Engineers, has been temporarily changed from Indianapolis, Ind., to Hot Springs, Ark.

Commander Potter, of the ship Constellation, in a communication from Queenstown, bearing date May 1, reports to the Secretary of the Navy in detail the marked attention bestowed upon the officers of the vessel by the people of Queenstown, Cork, and Dublin.

The Mayflower, with the Dale in tow, arrived at Portsmouth, Va., last evening.

A board has been appointed by Secretary Thompson, with Commander Philip H. Cooper as President, to confer with Capt. Howgate for the purpose of obtaining all particulars necessary for the determination of the amount of stores and outfit required for the proposed expedition to the Arctic regions. The name of the vessel constructed by Capt. Howgate for this voyage is the Gulnare.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day issued circulars instructing commanding officers of training-ships, when receiving apprentices from cruising vessels, to have them examined by the permanent board as to their professional qualifications, and, upon the recommendation of a board of officers, to advance them to ordinary seamen of the second class during the first year, to ordinary seamen during the second year, and to seamen during the third year of their cruise, without regard to the complement of the ship; and when these apprentices have obtained the rating of seamen, they may be advanced to the rating of petty officers as vacancies occur, if found qualified by a board.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George P. Lumsden *has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy; Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge to the* receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York; Chaplain John B. Van Meter to the training-ship Portsmouth, at Hampton Roads. Cadet Midshipmen Thomas W. Ryan and W. C. Canfield have reported their return home, having been detached from the Richmond, Asiatic Station, and have been ordered to examination for graduation. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. R. Dubose, has been detached from the receiving-ship Colorado and placed on sick leave.

FABYAN HOUSE, N. H., May 13.—Sergt. W. S. Jewell, in charge of Mount Washington Signal Station, has been relieved at his request, and ordered to take charge of the meteorological department of the Howgate Polar expedition. Sergt. T. C. Murphy, formerly in charge of Mount Washington Station, will take Mr. Jewell's place on the mountain, J. G. Linsley remaining as assistant.

LABOR AND TRADE ABROAD.

THE BLACKBURN STRIKE—PROBABLE WITHDRAWAL OF THE CATTLE RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, May 13.—A large proportion of the factory operatives of Blackburn left their work yesterday as they finished the making up. It is, however, doubtful whether, in the end, the strike will become general, as public opinion is altogether opposed to it. At a number of mills, the operatives have decided to work at the old rate of wages, but some employers have refused to allow them to do this, while two or three masters have offered to grant an increase of 5 per cent. in the wages of operatives. The Blackburn strike has produced much consternation in Oldham, Blackburn being its principal customer. After six months of prosperity, during which the limited companies have been paying from 15 to 20 per cent., there is a prospect of as severe times as in 1879. Stocks are already accumulating, and it has been determined to counteract the evil effects of the Blackburn strike by stopping operations for a week. About 12,000 weavers at Blackburn struck yesterday, and a greater part of the remainder will probably quit work to-day. But the element of bitterness which characterized the last strike is not present in this one, nor is it certain that a majority of the weavers would have decided in favor of a strike had the question been submitted to a ballot. An early disintegration of the strike, therefore, is expected.

A discussion has arisen concerning the necessity and expediency of the existing orders of the Council restricting the importation of foreign cattle, especially from the United States. The rarity of cases of infectious or contagious disease discovered in cattle imported thence in 1879 is pointed out, and a recent article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* referred sympathetically to the arguments of Secretary Evarts and the United States Minister, Mr. Welsh, that most such cases might well be the result of the hardships of the Atlantic passage and, possibly, avoidable by the improvement of the transit facilities. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "We have reached the conclusion, from a statistical review of the whole subject of the importation of foreign cattle, that the best regulations as to their shipping and transit should be enforced, and that the question of compulsory slaughter, as applied to the United States, should engage the attention of the Government. As prominent Liberals objected to the course adopted by the Privy Council at the time the restrictive orders were issued, and as Mr. Mundella, the present Vice-President of the Council, is one of the most outspoken opponents of the act on which the orders are based, it seems highly probable that a reconsideration of the prevailing policy will not be long delayed."

The Liverpool *Courier* of Tuesday had the following announcement: "It is stated that a shipping firm of Liverpool who have latterly speculated somewhat heavily in wheat and corn have informed their creditors of their inability to meet their engagements. It is rumored that their debts are heavy and assets trifling, but the firm are of little prominence in the commercial world." It is believed that the foregoing refers to T. H. Jenson & Co., ship-brokers, who have lately been trading with America.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—The Liverpool cotton market will be closed on Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday, the 15th, 17th, and 18th inst., for the Whitsuntide holidays.

FOREIGN SPORTING NOTES.

LONDON, May 13.—The *Sportsman* says: "There is now no possibility of William Elliott, the oarsman, participating in the contests for the Scole prizes which will take place at the international regatta at Providence, R. I., next month. He is still confined to his bed. He suffered up to last Tuesday night from rheumatic fever and palpitation of the heart, but his condition was greatly improved yesterday. It is not likely that he will be able to leave the house for two or three weeks, or that he will dare to undertake to train for a considerable time afterward. His physician attributes the cause of his illness to overexertion in his recent training and to a severe cold."

Mr. T. Brown's 3-year-old b. c. Beaudesert, a prominent candidate, and at one time first favorite, for the race for the Derby Stakes, which will take place at the Epsom Summer meeting on the 26th of May, has been scratched.

Mr. Lorillard's colt Iroquois won by 4 lengths in the race for the Two-year-old Plate, on Wednesday, instead of by 14 lengths, as at first reported.

PARIS, May 13.—M. Vignaux has started for London to arrange the terms for a billiard tournament with Mr. Roberts, the English billiard-player. They will play several games, both French and English, for £100 a side at each game.

POST OFFICES WITHOUT GAS.

BOSTON, May 13.—The clerks at the Post Office to-night performed their duties by the aid of locomotive head-lights loaned to the Postmaster by the railroad companies, tallow candles, and lanterns. The absence of gas-light is very noticeable in the offices, rooms, and halls of the building. The night force has been at work as usual, and the regular mails have been distributed and will be forwarded on time. The custodian of the building will not furnish gas without instructions from Washington. The Postmasters of Portland, Newport, and New-Bedford have received and accepted offers from the local gas companies in those cities to furnish gas at their own risk.

EX-SENATOR BAYARD'S ILLNESS.

WILMINGTON, May 13.—Ex-Senator James A. Bayard is much weaker to-day, and is apparently sinking rapidly. He resists the efforts of his attendants to give him nourishment, and it is feared that, without an effort on his part to rally, his life can be prolonged only a few days.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Chicago, 6; Buffalo, 0.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Cincinnati, 1; Cleveland, 0.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Albanys, 6; Nationals 5; 11 innings.

THE ANONYMOUS WARNING

SOLVING THE MYSTERY IN THE WHITTAKER CASE.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY APPARENTLY PLEASED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION—THE PUBLIC STILL IN THE DARK—SUPERINTENDENT GAYLER'S TESTIMONY.

WEST POINT, May 13.—So far as the general public is concerned, the mystery surrounding the alleged outrage committed on Cadet Whittaker is as deep to-day as it was a month ago, and, except to Recorder Sears and the members of the Court of Inquiry, the many reports of the experts thus far made throw no positive light upon the subject. It is very evident, however, that, in the opinion of the court, the inquiry has been gradually narrowed down until the bottom facts have been nearly reached, and, judging from the pleased faces of its members, the result of the present trial will not be of a nature to reflect upon the Cadets or the management of the post. All the experts who have reported during the last few days have examined the same two sets of papers, and all have fixed upon similarities between one of the two and the anonymous note of warning to Whittaker. As the numbers of the sets are left blank in the reports as read, it is impossible to say whether all the experts are agreed in fixing upon one particular set, but judging from the satisfaction apparent in the faces of the court, the general opinion here is that the reports substantially agree. As Cadet Whittaker has been openly accused of having himself written the note of warning, and is practically on trial, it may be accepted as certain that one of the sets under examination contains specimens of his handwriting, but as to the writer or writers of the other set it is impossible to conjecture. It was announced early in the week that by Saturday night all these mysteries would be cleared up, but from present appearance the public will have to wait a little longer unless a long and hard day's work is arranged for Saturday.

Recorder Sears said, in conversation to-day, that the letter captured by Detectives Fisher and Sampson yesterday is of importance only as it may be indirectly used to bring out some minor point in the future. Soon after the outrage, Cadet Whittaker voluntarily turned over to the officers such of his letters as they desired, and furnished them with a list of his correspondents. Since then the agents of the court have been engaged in gathering in his letters, and this is among the number received. It has no bearing whatever on the main points at issue, and very possibly may not appear in the inquiry at all. It was written on the day after the alleged outrage to a colored friend in New-York, and does not speak very highly of the treatment which the writer had received while at the Academy. This feature of the document is scarcely to be wondered at if Cadet Whittaker's story of his troubles, culminating in the brutal assault now under investigation, is true. At all events, from what can be learned now, the letter is of no great consequence in developing the issues of the present inquiry, and if its capture is the only service rendered by the two detectives, they have done little to earn the salary which the Government is supposed to be paying them.

The proceedings in the court to-day are important, from the fact that, for the first time, an expert has given it as his decided conviction that the writer of one of the sets of papers given him by the court and of the anonymous note of warning to Whittaker is the same person. The court opened at 8:30 P. M. with all the members present, and the usual number of ladies, with their needlework, and officers as spectators. Gen. Schofield sat at the rear of President Mordecai at the opening, but left the room at the conclusion of Mr. Gayler's testimony. Prof. Greener was absent, and Recorder Sears opened the court by alluding to this fact. He said that, although Mr. Greener had no status in the court, and was in no way connected with it officially, he had felt like extending him every courtesy as the friend, and, to a certain extent, the adviser of Cadet Whittaker. With this object in view he had sent his orderly to the hotel to inform Mr. Greener of the time for the opening of the court, but the orderly had failed to find him. Under the circumstances he did not feel called upon, or even justified, in delaying the proceedings. It was an hour after the adjournment when Prof. Greener appeared at the library. He was then very indignant to hear that he had no "status" in the court, and said that he had only to ask Whittaker to request him to act as counsel, in order to secure a "status." He exhibited to the reporters a telegram from Secretary Ramsey, in answer to a dispatch asking permission to question witnesses, in which the Secretary of War says that if Cadet Whittaker desires him to act as counsel, the court will doubtless permit him to do so.

James Gayler, Superintendent of the City Delivery in the New-York Post Office, was the first witness, and presented his report as an expert on the two sets of papers which had been submitted to him after having been examined and reported on by Experts Southworth and Ames. The report was brief and to the point. The Recorder read: "I have made a careful examination of the two sets of papers handed to me by the court, comparing the writing of them with that of the anonymous note. I find in set No.— resemblances far more numerous and striking than in set No.—, and they are so numerous and so striking that they have produced upon my mind a positive conviction that the writer of that set was the writer of the anonymous note."

To Recorder Sears Mr. Gayler said: "I have not been employed by any side in this case, nor to bolster up any theories. I have been perfectly free and uninfluenced in my examination of the papers, and have received no instructions in regard to them except the written instructions read in open court." At the request of the Recorder, the witness then stated the nature and extent of his training as an expert in penmanship. "My duties in my business," he said, "have naturally made me more or less of an expert. From 1861 to 1872 I held the position of Special Agent in the Post Office Department. My duties frequently required me to compare handwriting, and I paid special attention to such comparisons. I have been employed in the comparison of writings in several cases in the United States courts, but I have acted as a professional expert in only one or two cases. I receive no compensation for my services in this case."

The court at this point retired to a private room with Mr. Gayler, and there a special report, in answer to a question not yet made public, was read. The witness was not examined in regard to it, and Lieut. Knight, on behalf of Whittaker, waived his right to cross-examination. The open session was then resumed, and Assistant Surgeon Henry D. Lippincott was recalled. He testified that when he examined Cadet Whittaker in the hospital, on the day of the outrage, April 6, the Cadet said that he had been hit on the head. The impression of the witness was that he said, "with a club." He examined his head, and found a slight abrasion on the left side, above the forehead, near the margin of the hair. It appeared to him to have been produced by the Cadet's cap pressing tightly when he was perspiring. He examined other portions of his head carefully, but found no sign whatever of any other abrasion, bruise, or contusion. On cross-examination by Lieut. Knight, the witness said that he thought the abrasion was made by the Cadet's cap, because he had experienced the same kind of an abrasion himself often, and knew it to be so produced in his own case.

Recorder Sears here referred to the story told by Mr. Fiero, that on April 14 he had met two soldiers of the Engineer Detachment on the road to Highland Falls, who told him that they belonged to his [Capt. Sears's] command. The court well knew that he had no command in the Engineer Battalion, but he wished to clear up this minor point. He called Capt. Raymond, one of the members of the court, to the stand. That officer testified that he was in command of Company E, of the Engineer Battalion, and had examined the roll-calls for April 14. There were no passes issued that day except to Sergt. Kiernan, and all the men responded to the dinner-roll at 12 noon, and the fatigue-roll at 1 P. M. The distance from the engineer barracks to Highland Falls is two and a half miles, and it was almost impossible for any soldier to make the distance both ways between the two calls, and answer at each. If any of the soldiers had been under the influence of liquor, the Sergeant would have noticed it. Sergt. James Kiernan testified that he had a pass, and went to Highland Falls on April 14 at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He was away from the post about four hours, and saw Mr. Fiero in the village, but did not speak to him. He saw no soldiers in the road or in the village. At the conclusion of this testimony the court adjourned to Saturday, at the call of the Recorder, when Expert Pain will report on the papers already passed upon by Messrs. Southworth, Ames, and Gayler.

RAPID TRANSIT IN WESTCHESTER.

The Westchester County Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday at White Plains, and decided upon the articles of association for the government of the company which is to be organized and known as the East Side and Mount Vernon Railway Company. The line of this road runs from a point near Broadway, at the southern boundary of the county, and where the northern terminus of the suburban road, through the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, is located, to and a little above the Village of Mount Vernon, then, taking a curve to the westward, and again striking the County of New-York near Woodlawn Cemetery. The articles provide that the capital stock shall be $250,000, divided into 2,500 shares at $100 per share. There shall be nine Directors, and the company will be chartered for a term of 99 years from the date of the opening of the subscription-books. It is provided that in case the company should fail to construct the road in the specified time, (five years,) the franchises, &c., shall revert to the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County. It was decided that the books of subscription to the capital stock should be opened at the office of the East Chester Savings Bank, in Mount Vernon, on the 29th inst.

WINDING UP ITS BUSINESS.

A short time since the Trustees of the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, of this City, applied to the Supreme Court for leave to dissolve the company and close up its business. Judge Donohue referred the matter to Mr. Allan W. Evarts to take the proofs as to the necessity of the application, and the case was opened before Mr. Evarts yesterday. Mr. E. J. Beadder and Mr. Ledyard appeared for the Trustees, and ex-Judge Fancher and Mr. Miller for Mr. James Bigler, who is one of the creditors of the company. The proceedings were formally opened by the counsel, and the hearing was then adjourned until May 20, at 2:30 P. M.

BOGUS BROKERS.

TWO FIRMS WHOSE METHODS ATTRACTED POSTMASTER JAMES'S ATTENTION.

Affidavits and papers were forwarded to the Postmaster-General, at Washington, yesterday, by Postmaster James, relating to the operations of Randolph, Taylor & Co. and Hicklin & Co., who claim to be stock brokers, of this City, doing business at No. 40 Exchange-place and in the Carter Building, at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway. These gentlemen purport to represent the New-York Mutual Stock Association, with a capital of $150,000. The shareholders are supposed to be entitled to certain benefits and privileges, which are fully set forth in an attractive circular which has been extensively distributed over the country through the mails. Some time in January last a woman residing in St. Louis notified Oudin & Oakley, attorneys, of this City, that she had forwarded $25 for investment to Hicklin & Co., and that she had been notified by that firm that the sum had been lost in bad investments. She wanted the brokers hunted up. The money was reported to have been invested in a call on Wabash stock at $45 per share, on Dec. 5, 1879. It was claimed that the call expired on Jan. 5, 1880, when the stock was worth $48, thus absorbing the woman's capital. On Hicklin & Co.'s attention being called to this circumstance by these lawyers, they handed back the $25.

The parties whose names are given as references in the circulars of these firms deny all knowledge of their business or responsibility. A. T. Stewart & Co., E. S. Jaffray & Co., and Mr. John A. Nichols, President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, who are referred to, all say that they know nothing of these people, and never authorized such a use of their names. These facts, with other suspicious circumstances, becoming known, Postmaster James has had the registered letters addressed to the two firms—who are in reality the same set of men—returned, in some instances, and has taken such measures as he could to prevent the public from being imposed upon. Messrs. Oudin & Oakley, acting as attorneys for the Stock Exchange, have also discovered that there is no such chartered institution as the New-York Mutual Stock Association, and that the persons named in the circulars as its Trustees cannot be found. Out of eight of these names, only two can be found in the City Directory. One of these is a house-painter, and the other is a clerk or agent of some kind who lives in Brooklyn.

THE REVISED BIBLE.

The American and Foreign Bible Society held their forty-third annual meeting yesterday in the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets. Ebenezer Morgan, of Connecticut, presided. The annual report reported progress in its Bible work, in spite of the opposition experienced in unexpected quarters. Steady efforts had been put forth to secure a unification of this Bible work, and now there were, apparently, no steps in the way of the consummation of the work of the revision of the English Scriptures, and a circulation of the revised version. During the year there were issued 1,000 school Bibles, 7,000 Testaments, and 1,000 Bible readings. In the Home Department, the society agents visited 2,585 families, delivered 503 sermons and addresses, held 684 prayer and 180 Sunday-school meetings, and converted 818 persons. The same activity was reported in the Foreign Department. There was $1,585 appropriated for Bible work in foreign fields. A supplementary committee report, attached to the annual report, urged the completion of the work of revising the commonly-received English version of the Bible. The report stated that there were valid reasons for declaring that $50,000 were speedily to be transferred to the treasury, to be devoted exclusively to the work of such revision. The evening session was devoted to addresses upon the importance of the unification of Bible work throughout the Baptist denomination. The speakers were The Rev. D. C. Haynes, of New-York; the Rev. Dr. D. Read, of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. S. Washington, of Iowa, and the Rev. J. N. Clark, of Brooklyn. The election for officers resulted in the choice of the following: President—Ebenezer Morgan; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. J. N. Folwell; Treasurer—George E. Perine; Recording Secretary—The Rev. William Rollinson, and Financial Secretary—The Rev. F. A. Douglass.

A MUCH-NEEDED CHANGE.

The Manhattan Railway Company, which operates all the rapid transit lines in this City, is about to make a change in their system which will be satisfactory to the public. Under the present system if a passenger loses the ticket which he has purchased of the agent on entering the station, he is required to buy what is called a "gateman's check" at the station where he leaves the train before he is allowed to pass out of the station. This was an undoubted hardship to the passengers, especially to poor persons, as it resulted in their being obliged to pay two fares for one passage-trip. Frequent complaints were made to the company on the subject, and quarrels often occurred between the passengers who lost their tickets and the gatemen who refused to allow them exit until they had purchased and deposited a "check" in the ticket-receiving and canceling box. Col. Hain, the General Manager, yesterday told a TIMES reporter that the company has determined to change the boxes into which passengers drop their tickets to the doors which lead from the stations to the platforms. Passengers will then purchase tickets as they do at present, but instead of retaining the ticket until they leave the train, and then dropping it into the box as they pass out, they will deposit it at the station where they purchase it, as they pass through the door to the platform on their way to the train. In this way there is little or no chance of passengers losing their tickets, or even of misplacing them in their pockets, as they will have them in their possession only an instant after purchasing them. Col. Hain said the company would put the new plan into operation as soon as the ticket-boxes can be removed from the exit to the entrance doors, and that other improvements in method and convenience will be adopted as fast as the errors or inconveniences of the existing system are discovered, and the means of overcoming or remedying them decided upon.

HINTS TO COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

Commodore Shufeldt, of the United States war-ship Ticonderoga, has sent to the Board of Trade and Transportation of this City, with the approbation of the Navy Department, some samples of the silk and cotton fabrics chiefly used in Persia and Arabia, and which form an important article of commerce in those countries. They are sent with the view of submitting them to the inspection of American manufacturers of similar goods, so that, if practicable, American makers may compete with England, the native and other producers of the same stuffs, and possibly develop a most important branch of trade. The samples show the quality and styles of goods used, and are accompanied by memoranda as to prices in currency and other items of information such as our manufacturers might require. The trade may be made to cover Arabia, Persia, and the west coast of Africa, the chief depots of trade being Muscat and Zanzibar. The retail price for the cotton goods at Muscat ranges from 30 cents to $1 75, and for the silk goods $1 75 to $3 50 per yard. These goods are made up in the robes and waist girdles worn by the natives. There are also samples of the English goods of the same class sent to these countries, which embrace all the qualities known to the Oriental trade, and the cost of which ranges from $3 19 to $3 39 per yard. From Muscat these goods are distributed by caravans among all the people of the interior, including Russian Asia, Turkestan, and the Bedouin tribes; and, by way of suggestion, it is said that the trade-mark best known and most favored among those peoples is a lion holding the Persian flag, which, of course, could be readily imitated. Red and blue are the most popular colors for these goods, but there is a universal prejudice against green.

A MOTHER'S HEARTLESSNESS.

A woman named Mary Noonan, of No. 40 Cherry-street, came before Justice Duffy yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, leading by the hand two neatly-dressed little boys, whom she said she wished to have committed to the Catholic Protectory. The Justice asked a few questions, and decided to dismiss the application of the woman. Immediately afterward it was learned that the woman, who was very persistent and forward, owned a house and three lots, and was amply able to provide for her children. She was subsequently asked why, under these circumstances, she had endeavored to force the City to sustain the burden of the support of the boys. She replied that her taxes were heavy, and she found it inconvenient to take care of the children. As she left she declared she would personally apply to the managers of the Protectory to take the boys off her hands.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.

Dr. Hugh Williamson, of No. 217 East Forty-seventh-street, while on a professional visit on Wednesday night at the house of Moses Greenbaum, No. 305 East Fifty-second-street, was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and died soon after. Dr. Williamson was well known throughout the Nineteenth Ward. He was Principal for several years of Grammar School No. 58, and practiced medicine when not engaged in school duties. In January, 1878, he got into an unfortunate difficulty with a jealous piano-maker whose wife he had been attending. The affair resulted in the shooting of the Doctor by the irate husband, and soon after Dr. Williamson resigned his position of Principal pending an investigation into charges preferred against him.

OVER-INDULGENCE IN DRINK.

Albert Facer, a salesman in a Washington-street butter and cheese store, attempted to kill himself yesterday at his residence, on the second floor of No. 160 West Broadway, by cutting his throat and left wrist with a razor. Facer, who has been addicted to excessive indulgence in strong drink, disappeared from his home several weeks ago, and was traced to Bellevue Hospital, whither he had been removed by the Police as an insane patient. Immediately after his discharge he again took to drinking. On recovering from his last debauch he threatened to commit suicide. Yesterday morning, while his wife was at a neighboring grocery store, Facer drove his three little children from the room, and proceeded to execute his threat. He was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

WARREN'S DEFENSE BEGUN.

ONE OF HIS AIDES TESTIFIES TO MOVEMENTS OF THE FIFTH CORPS.

Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, of the Corps of Engineers, now on duty in Memphis, Tenn., told his story of the battle of Five Forks and the movements of the Fifth Corps during the two preceding days, before the Warren Court of Inquiry yesterday. Major Benyaurd was a member of the staff of Gen. Meade during the campaign of 1865, but was ordered a day or two preceding the battle of Five Forks (which took place on Saturday, April 1,) to report to Gen. Warren for engineer duty on his staff. He remembered inspecting the ruined bridge across Gravelly Run by order of Gen. Warren about 11 o'clock on Friday night. He reported the bridge destroyed and the stream impracticable for infantry. The water was about four and a half feet deep, and the bottom sandy. It had rained heavily at times during the two days preceding. They had to tear down a house to furnish timbers for the bridge, which was finished about 1:30 A. M., and Ayres's division passed over without delay. Major Benyaurd served as one of Gen. Warren's aides during the subsequent engagement at Five Forks. The roads from J. Boisseau's to Five Forks were very muddy that morning, and filled with cavalry horses for a part of the way. It took an hour, possibly, to execute the movement, the distance being nearly two miles and a quarter (2 3-16 miles as measured upon the map by request of the court.) Gen. Warren sent him back after they arrived upon the ground where the line of battle was to be formed, to hurry up Ayres's division, which was in the rear. Ayres said that they were getting on as fast as they could. The line of battle was formed about 4 o'clock, and the assault commenced. The witness described the oblique forward movement of the Fifth Corps and the wheel of Ayres's division to the left at an angle of about 45 degrees after the cavalry became engaged. Warren's head-quarters were in an open space a little to the rear of the lines.

At an early stage of the engagement Major Benyaurd was dispatched to Gen. Wintrop, commanding one of Ayres's brigades, with an order from Gen. Warren. As he returned the firing was extremely hot at the angle of the rebel works, and he saw Sheridan in the midst of it, encouraging the men. He rode on and reported to Gen. Warren, who immediately ordered him to find Crawford and tell him to come into the action. A previous order to that effect had already been sent, and Crawford's men were pretty hotly engaged with the enemy. Warren rode up a few minutes later and was with the division during the fight. The enemy being pressed steadily back, our men obtained possession of the Ford road, and finally of the Five Forks, which lay just in the rear of the rebel centre. It was near dusk when the Confederates made their last stand and faced the Fifth Corps for a final struggle. Their line was across an open space nearly at right angles to their works. The firing was very severe and constant for a few minutes; then Warren led his men to the charge, and the enemy broke and retreated in disorder. Major Benyaurd described the position of the troops at this time. He did not know where the cavalry were when this charge was made, nor what they did during the afternoon.

Major Benyaurd was cross-examined by Major Gardner, and, after some questions by Gen. Hancock, was dismissed from the stand. The record was then taken up, and the court adjourned until this morning.

NO JUSTICE FOR A POOR MAN.

A STORY THAT LED JUSTICE OTTERBOURG TO CONDEMN POLICE METHODS.

Henry Pulvermann applied to Justice Otterbourg, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for a warrant for the arrest of an alleged thief. The man said he was very poor, and had tried repeatedly to have the suspected person arrested by the Police, but had failed. "I am confident," said he, "that if I had had money to pay a lawyer and the detectives, I would have had the property back long ago." At Justice Otterbourg's request, and after being assured by his Honor that he need not be afraid to speak out, the man told his story. He said that on Feb. 15 $80 worth of goods were stolen from his residence, No. 48 Eldridge-street, under circumstances which seemed to implicate a woman who was doing the house-work while his wife was in the hospital. He reported the robbery to Sergt. Granger, of the Tenth Precinct. The latter went with him to his house in citizen's dress, made an investigation, and came to the conclusion that his [Pulvermann's] suspicions were correct, and said to the woman: "I know you have got this man's property. I'll give you half an hour to return it or arrest you." The Sergeant called him aside and advised him not to insist on having her locked up, as she was in a delicate condition. He added that he knew the woman, and suggested that action in the matter be deferred until the next day. Pulvermann agreed to allow the officer to use his own discretion. The arrest was never made, although Pulvermann repeatedly called at the station-house to learn the reason. He was finally informed that Detective Hess would take charge of the case. The detective, however, appeared to be lukewarm, and made and broke many appointments with Pulvermann in which he had agreed to aid in the search for the stolen property. Hess once replied to his inquiries with, "I've got other things to attend to, man. I can't waste my time for nothing." Pulvermann caught his meaning, and replied, "If you get the property, you shall have half." Still the detective appeared dissatisfied. Then Pulvermann alleges he repeatedly applied to Justice Patterson for assistance. The Justice, however, invariably turned the case over to a clerk, who showed a disinclination to act in the matter. Pulvermann admitted that he made the remark to Hess in the early stages of the case, "I haven't got any money or friends to help me in this matter."

"Give this man a warrant," said Justice Otterbourg abruptly to a clerk. "I believe much that he says. That is the way our Police system seems to be run. A poor man can't get anything done for him."

A COLORED LAWYER.

THE FIRST OF HIS RACE ADMITTED TO THE NEW-YORK BAR.

A colored man was admitted to the Bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday. He is John F. Quarles, who has recently returned from Malaga, Spain, where he was United States Consul for three years. The motion for his admission was made by Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan. After stating the facts upon which his motion was based, Mr. Sullivan said: "Although such motions are usually *pro forma*, for special reasons I depart a little from that custom. Mr. Quarles is a colored man and the first of his race who, within my knowledge, will have become a member of the Bar in the City of New-York. On behalf of that Bar, distinguished for character, learning, and liberal accomplishments, I welcome Mr. Quarles in advance to his full equality in the franchise of the profession, and I assure him that his entrance to its ranks is observed by the Bar with cordial and respectful interest, and most graceful good wishes."

Presiding Judge Davis said the court would examine the papers, and that if they showed Mr. Quarles had been licensed and had practiced as a lawyer for three years in Washington, he would be admitted to practice here. About two hours later the application was returned to the Clerk of the General Term indorsed with the word "admitted," and the initials of Judge Davis's name. Mr. Quarles was then sworn in by the Clerk. He is a tall, athletic-looking man, with a very dark but pleasant face. He was born a slave in Augusta, Ga., where he procured his early education. He studied law there and was licensed to practice. He then went to Washington, D. C., and entered the Law Department of the Howard University. After graduation from that institution he was, on March 4, 1872, admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia. He practiced in the criminal court of the District until 1875, when President Grant appointed him Consul to Malaga, Spain. Among the papers submitted by him to the court yesterday were letters showing that he was esteemed in Malaga as an educated gentleman. Mr. Quarles was unable to present to the court an official certificate that he had practiced in the criminal court of the District of Columbia, for the reason that the Judge who then sat upon the bench is now dead. Letters from Prof. Richard T. Greener, of the Howard University, and other Washington gentlemen, were accepted as proofs of the fact. In addition to possessing a store of legal knowledge, Mr. Quarles has quite a number of accomplishments, among them fluency in the French, German, and Spanish languages.

A WARNING TO DRIVERS.

A case which was the first of its kind ever brought before a criminal jury was disposed of by Recorder Smyth and Assistant District Attorney Rollins in General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner was John McKenna, a coach-driver in the employ of a Mr. Banfield, and he was placed on trial on the technical charge of assault and battery. The "assault and battery" consisted in running over a lady on Broadway, and the facts are, in substance, as follows: On the afternoon of April 5 Mrs. C. M. Parks, who was on a bridal tour in this City, left the St. Nicholas Hotel for a short walk, unattended by her husband, who was ill, and on returning crossed Broadway at Third-street. McKenna, who was driving a coach and team, was coming down Broadway at a furious pace, and struck the lady, throwing her about five feet. Two wheels passed over her body, causing a fracture of the shoulder and an abrasion of the leg. The injured woman was taken into a florist's store, and subsequently removed to her rooms in the St. Nicholas Hotel. On seeing what he had done McKenna whipped up his horses and drove off at a furious pace, but Officer Leary, of the Fifteenth Precinct, pursued and captured him. Mr. Thomas B. Fargo, of the firm of Baker, Pratt & Co., the Broadway publishers, who saw the occurrence, made a complaint against McKenna, and pressed the case to trial. Mrs. Parks soon recovered from her injuries and left the City with her husband. She was not present in court, therefore, at the trial, in which the principal witness was Mr. Fargo. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Recorder Smyth said that citizens should be protected, and furious driving stopped. He would punish the prisoner as a warning to all others of his class; but as he had shown an excellent character, and had a wife and family depending upon him, the punishment would not be so severe as it would be under other circumstances. His Honor then sentenced McKenna to a month's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a fine of $50.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING CHURCHES.

The American Congregational Union held their annual meeting yesterday at the Bible House, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Chicago, in the chair. The object of the Union is to raise funds for the purpose of building Congregational churches and meeting-houses in different parts of the country. The Treasurer, in his report, stated that the total receipts for the year from different States, including the balance from last year, amounted to $42,310 41. The expenses for the same period, in payments made to 49 churches in salaries and incidental expenses, were $39,076 48.

The Trustees' statement began with a reference to the Rev. Dr. Budington's death, and then spoke of the favorable changes of the year, as shown in the increase of contributions, in the growth of general interest, and a better understanding of the underlying and important relations of the church-building work to that of home and foreign missions. The desirability of making loans in place of grants was shown, and reasons were given why both should be returned by churches who are able to do so. The importance of building early and without debt was urged. The relations of the Union to the National Council were also discussed in the report. The report further stated that the society was now pledged to 49 churches, and should add to this number at least 30 more. During the past year 171 more churches have contributed to the Union than in any preceding year. An appeal was made to the churches for enlarged contributions to enable the Union to build 100 meeting-houses next year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—The Rev. Edwin B. Webb, D. D., Boston, Mass.

Vice-Presidents—James W. Elwell, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., New-York; the Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., New-York; A. S. Hatch, Esq., New-York; the Rev. Dr. William Taylor, New-York; the Hon. Bradford R. Wood, LL. D., Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; the Hon. Marshall Jewell, Hartford, Conn.; the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, Norwich, Conn.; the Rev. Samuel Harris, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.; the Rev. Edwards A. Park, D. D., Andover, Mass.; the Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., Williamstown, Mass.; the Rev. Isaac P. Langworthy, Boston, Mass.; the Rev. J. M. Manning, D. D., Boston, Mass.; the Rev. John O. Fiske, D. D., Bath, Me.; the Rev. Cyrus W. Wallace, D. D., Manchester, N. H.; the Rev. George L. Walker, D. D., Hartford, Conn.; the Rev. H. D. Kitchel, D. D., Weybridge, Vt.; the Hon. Amos C. Barstow, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D. D., Jacksonville, Ill.; E. B. Gookins, Esq., Terre Haute, Ind.; the Rev. Julius A. Reed, Columbus, Neb.; the Rev. George F. Magoun, D. D., Grinnell, Iowa; the Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. C. L. Goodell, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; the Rev. Andrew L. Stone, D. D., San Francisco, Cal.; the Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio; the Rev. Edward P. Goodwin, D. D., Chicago, Ill.

Trustees—Prof. N. A. Calkins, the Rev. Dr. D. B. Coe, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Clapp, the Rev. D. B. Davis, the Rev. S. B. Halliday, the Rev. R. A. McLeod, the Rev. W. H. Ward, the Rev. E. S. Strong, J. D. Wallace, W. H. Harris, C. A. Richardson.

Chairman—William H. Smith; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. Dr. W. B. Brown; Treasurer and Recording Secretary—Prof. N. A. Calkins; Counselors—J. A. Storrs, Austin Abbott; Finance Committee—W. H. Smith, F. A. Palmer, N. A. Calkins; Advisory Committee for Chicago and the West—Dr. J. T. Hyde, the Rev. E. F. Williams, the Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, H. Z. Culver; Special Committee for the Pacific States—The Rev. J. H. Warren, Deacon Stephen S. Smith, both of San Francisco.

THE GOSPEL IN MANY TONGUES.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY DURING THE YEAR.

The American Bible Society held their sixty-fourth annual meeting yesterday in the large hall of the Bible House, Frederick S. Winston in the chair. The report, which was read, mentioned the death of James Lenox, ex-President of the society, and also the election of Minister to Russia J. W. Foster as a Vice-President, and John Jay a manager, of the society. There are engaged in the society's work in this country 18 District Superintendents, 75 agents, and 4,598 unpaid volunteer distributers. The receipts for the year were $609,349 38. For the foreign work of the society, to be expended during the year, the amount of $119,709 has been appropriated.

The New Testament has been translated into Japanese, and is already published, and the translators are at work on the Old Testament. Aid has been afforded to the work of translating portions of the Bible into several of the colloquial languages of China. In India, work upon the Telegu Scriptures has been resumed. Some portions of the Old Testament in the Zulu language are nearly ready for the press, while the Gospels of Mark and Luke, in the Muskokee language, are ready for publication. Editions of the Reval-Esthonian and of the Dakota Bible have been printed, also a part of Isaiah in Mpongwe, the Gospel of John in Dikele, and a revised edition of the Psalms in Spanish. There were prepared for distribution at the Bible House 1,184,438 Bibles. Several thousand purchasers were found for them abroad, and nearly all of them were distributed. The whole number issued by the society during 64 years amounted to 37,408,208 copies. The gratuitous work for the year amounted to $228,187 08. The work of the society in foreign lands is being pushed forward. The agents in Turkey are working hard, and there is a prospect of large openings in Persia.

Communications have been received during the past year asking what measures, if any, the Board of Managers propose to adopt in respect to the circulation of a forthcoming revision of the version in common use, upon which committees of eminent scholars and divines in Great Britain and the United States have long been engaged; and formal proposals have been made by several societies auxiliary to the American Bible Society asking for some amendment of its organic law, which would enable the board at a future time, if it should be found expedient, to circulate the English Scriptures in the revised form.

The following Board of Managers was elected: William E. Dodge, W. H. Crosby, Dr. N. Bishop, H. Dickerson, H. A. Oakley, W. T. Booth, Bowles Colgate, J. C. Havemeyer, and John Jay.

PARADE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

The annual muster and inspection of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanagh commanding, occurred on the plaza in Union-square yesterday afternoon. The regiment paraded in fatigue uniform, with musket, knapsack, haversack, canteen, and cartridge-box. The companies mustered as follows: A Company, 60 men, rank and file; B Company, 56 men; C Company, 70 men; D Company, 55 men; E Company, 55 men; F Company, 75 men; G Company, 55 men; H Company, 55 men; I Company, 70 men; K Company, 75 men; field and staff officers, 10; noncommissioned staff, 10; band, 25; field musicians, 25; making a total of 775 officers and men. Gen. Robert S. Oliver, Inspector-General of the State, was not present, but the duties of the position were performed by his assistant, Col. T. F. Rodenbough of the Governor's staff. In regard to numbers, arms and accoutrements, and military appearance, Col. Rodenbough pronounced the Sixty-ninth in first-class condition. The regiment formed by companies at the armory, corner of Sixth-street and Third-avenue, at 3 o'clock P. M., and marched by files of four to the place of parade. The regiment then wheeled into columns of companies, under the direction of the Inspector, and the inspection was begun, taking each company in order, from the first to the tenth. Every article of equipment was examined, after which the regiment returned to its armory. The parade was witnessed by a large number of spectators.

WESTCHESTER'S REAL ESTATE.

John S. Fowler, James H. Weatherwax, and C. P. Vedder, the State Assessors, met the Supervisors and Assessors of the various towns of Westchester County in the Supervisors' room, at White Plains, yesterday, for the purpose of making an investigation of the value of real estate in Westchester County with regard to a proper distribution of the State taxes among the counties of the State. The 23 towns were called in alphabetical order, and the Assessors and Supervisors of them were questioned as to the value of various pieces of property, and upon what estimate of valuation they were assessed. As a general result, it was found that the property was generally assessed at from 60 to 75 per cent. of the full valuation. The question was raised as to how telegraph companies should be taxed. The State Assessors replied that telegraph poles, when placed in the ground, were to be regarded as real estate, and taxed accordingly. It was also decided that bank stock and individual deposits in savings banks should be taxed where the bank is located, no matter where the depositor may reside.

ONE OF "THE INNOCENTS ABROAD."

There was landed among the immigrant passengers from the steam-ship Frisia on Tuesday a German who professed to be very poor, very "green," and very innocent. He had no baggage of any visible importance, but when the Custom-house inspectors had finished examining his luggage and his miserable clothes, they made up the following inventory of articles found in them, and on which import duties ought to be paid: 38 gold-plated watch chains and seals, 48 steel chains and seals, 37 pairs of ear-rings, 4 breast-pins, 2 pencil-cases, 1 finger ring, 1 pen-holder, 7 crosses, 14 shawl-pins, 5 watch-chains, 3 watch-seals, 2 button-hooks, and 600 jeweler's stones, most of them being artificial diamonds, rubies, emeralds, garnets, onyxes, agates, and the like. They were seized, but the poor immigrant was not molested further. It is supposed that he contemplated going into business as an itinerant peddler, and started out by smuggling in his first stock.

DEATH OF SAMUEL E. GLEN.

Mr. Samuel E. Glen, an old and well-known journalist of this City, died yesterday at the age of 61. He was a native of Boston, and began life as a compositor. He subsequently became a reporter and then an editorial writer on the Boston *Herald*. In 1865 he joined the staff of the New-York *Herald*, and was connected with that paper ever afterward up to his death. He was a man of exceedingly genial and amiable character, who made many warm friends through life and no known enemy. His health had been failing for many years past, but it was only during the last three months that he felt himself unable to attend to his daily labors. He leaves a large family.

NEW-YORK'S MEAT SUPPLY.

THE CAUSE OF ITS INFERIORITY—WHERE THE GOOD BEEF GOES TO.

While the almost countless herds and flocks of this country comprise within their numbers animals of the finest quality, strange as it may appear, the tables of New-York City are poorly furnished as to excellence, the cream of the live stock markets being reserved for the trade with Great Britain, the markets of which offer a more certain trade. Notwithstanding this fact, American beef and mutton sell at lower rates in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, than they do here. Some few of the retail butchers of New-York buy the cattle which they slaughter, and they offer to their customers the best meat the continent affords. They rest and feed their cattle before slaughtering, and this gives color and healthfulness to the flesh. So much is the difference recognized between the flesh of cattle so treated and that of those who have been hurried from the far West and driven direct to slaughter, that many families of this City are now obtaining their beef and mutton from Western New-York. Batavia is a point from whence such supplies are drawn. There the local butchers buy in beef, and the animals are rested and fattened. When ready for the market they have only to come a short distance, are fresh, in good health, and in fine order. The quarters, and even joints, are sent to customers who, by letter, order from week to week. New-York, in the midst of plenty, starves for that which is excellent. At Albany, the Boston dealers select the most choice herds and flocks, which, being eastward bound, are fed, watered, and rested at West Albany. Again, in our live stock yards, the best animals are taken for export to European ports, also for Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Demerara. A second degree of quality, but still good, is shipped for Cuba, and New-Yorkers have to put up with what is left.

The chief cause for this seemingly unreasonable state of trade is that the business is cut up until only an exorbitant profit enables butchers to exist. The steer herd in Illinois passes into the hands of a speculator, who sells them in Chicago to another speculator, who sells them to some one of the great Eastern markets, from whence they pass to wholesale butchers, who again sell the quarters to a retail dealer. Every time the cost of the animal has to be increased, to which freight and yardage has to be added. The largest shippers for the foreign markets contract for the herds in the country districts of Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, and Missouri, while recently Eastern Kansas has sent forward several droves, which were shipped alive for both Deptford and Hull. Thus it is that American beef is cheaper and better abroad than at home. The foreign trade in mutton is steadily on the increase, although our flocks yet offer nothing which can compare with the Southdowns, the Cheviot, and other noted breeds of mutton. The best American mutton is the cross of the imported Cotswold on the ordinary sheep of Illinois, Ohio, and New-York State; the grain of the flesh is good, but it lacks flavor. These flocks are apt to be over-fat and somewhat coarse.

A BENEVOLENT MONARCHY.

POVERTY-STRICKEN BAVARIANS SHIPPED FREE TO AMERICA.

Several paragraphs have lately appeared in some of the German papers, stating that the Bavarian Government was shipping some of its destitute and criminal subjects to the United States, and on the arrival of the steam-ship Westphalia, from Hamburg, on Wednesday last, Superintendent Jackson made inquiries on the subject among the immigrants brought by that vessel. The Westphalia brought out 1,132 immigrant passengers. Mr. Jackson found that there were about 80 persons in the number who had been sent by the Bavarian Government, and the affidavits of two of them, both heads of families, were taken. These men are Joseph Ation, from Aschaffenberg, who has a wife and three children, and Jacob Hasental, from Helligenbrucken, who has a wife and five children. The substance of their depositions is that they and 14 other families, all of whom were poor and liable to become a burden on the Bavarian royal Government, made known their circumstances to that Government, and asked the Government to forward them to America. The Government accordingly made a contract with one Fischer, at Aschaffenberg, by which the petitioners were sent to New-York, the Government paying their fare, on the basis of 120 marks for adults and 60 marks for children. The affiants say that most of the members of the 16 families, all of whom come from villages in the Spessart Mountains, are skilled in various pursuits, basket-making being one of them; that none of them are criminals, and that they were suffering from the depression of trade and industry in their own land. The Commissioners of Emigration will consider the matter, and will probably lay it before the State Department, so that, if deemed advisable, a remonstrance may be made against the sending of too many persons of this class to the United States.

TWO MEN MISSING.

The steam-boat City of Lawrence, of the Norwich Line, arrived at her wharf at Pier No. 40 East River, yesterday morning, and soon after James Daly, a half-drunken sailor, reported to Capt. Shelly that two of his companions, named William Hoban and Frank Champaign, who had taken passage on the boat at New-London, were not on board when the boat reached the dock. He therefore, believed that they had fallen overboard during the trip through the Sound. Capt. Gastlin, of the Steam-boat Squad, questioned the deck officer and the deck watch, and all hands on board, and became satisfied from their statements that no person had fallen overboard during the trip. On questioning Daly, the Captain found he was not at all clear as to whether his companions had taken passage on the boat. It was their intention to board the boat at New-London, but they were all on a "spree" and more or less intoxicated. Daly had given Hoban his baggage-checks and $50 in money, and had not seen him since. The City of Lawrence did not leave New-London until 11:55 on Wednesday night, and it is the opinion of all the officers and employes of the boat that Hoban and Champaign got so drunk that they missed the boat. Further inquiries will be made at New-London when the boat reaches there to-day.

A RAILROAD CHARTER IN PERIL.

Attorney-General Ward is suing in the name of the People, in the Supreme Court, to have the charter of the Staten Island Railroad Company annulled and the corporation dissolved. The company was organized in 1853, and was authorized to operate a railway from the Eastern Shore of Staten Island, between Quarantine and Clifton, across the island to a point opposite Amboy, N. J., and also to operate a ferry to New-York City. It is said to have become insolvent in September, 1872, to have then surrendered its rights to others, and to have since failed to exercise those rights. Out of this failure arises the reason for the action of the Attorney-General. An injunction was obtained last week restraining the creditors of the railway company from proceeding against it until after the determination of the suit of the people. One of the creditors, William Broadhurst, applied to the Supreme Court to be relieved from the operation of the injunction. He had brought a suit against the company to recover $80,000 damages for injuries received by him through the explosion of a boiler of one of its ferry-boats. Judge Donohue yesterday refused to modify the injunction, because very little delay will be had before a Receiver of the railroad company's affairs is appointed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 6, 76, 108, 109, 118, 184, 186, 196, 202, 236, 238, 242, 243, 253, 254, 269, 272, 278, 279, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., and Brady and Barrett, JJ.

Nos. 11, 13, 16, 19, 21, 22, 25, 30, 33, 35, 40, 46, 49, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 74, 78, 80, 81, 177, 185, 197, 198, 199, 200, 152, 201, 206, 207, 208, 113, 117, 130, 150, 153, 168, 169.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Beach, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 303, 601, 442, 613, 625, 630, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3942, 3097, 3043½, 3917, 3365, 3068, 2750, 1950, 1980, 2212, 2230, 1240, 2283, 1958.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. 3068, 2789, 2870, 2977, 3084, 2179, 3130, 2349, 1297, 2518, 3098, 2424, 984, 3010.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. 31, 37, 38.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, P. J., and Larremore, J.

Nos. 64, 67, 68, 3, 8, 37, 18, 121, 41, 51, 45, 111.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos. 2371, 2879, 1495, 2031, 1014, 2180, 2639, 1911, 1916, 1840, 1948, 2100, 2024, 2083, 1498.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3530, 2530, 4678, 4730, 4668, 4754, 4604, 4600, 4242, 4300, 4632, 4349, 4308, 4604.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 4585, 4303, 4371, 4605, 4717, 4613, 4754, 4750, 4762, 4775, 4765, 4839, 4577, 102, 4390.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Hawes, J.

Short Causes—Nos. [illegible] 4907, 4901, 4875, 4749, 4683, 4795, 4273.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 13, 1880.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	20	Hops, bales	35
Cotton, bales	123	Lead, pigs	535
Cotton-seed oil, bbls.	200	Leather, sides	10,868
Eggs, pkgs.	2,207	Oil, bbls.	50
Flour, bbls.	8,128	Oil-cake, pkgs.	3,300
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,125	Pork, pkgs.	373
Corn-meal, bags	121	Beef, pkgs.	80
Wheat, bushels	333,900	Cut-meats, pkgs.	4,396
Corn, bushels	122,900	Lard, tcs.	1,750
Oats, bushels	53,621	Lard, kegs	1,314
Rye, bushels	15,800	Butter, pkgs.	1,688
Malt, bushels	14,500	Cheese, pkgs.	9,728
Barley, bushels	3,600	Starch, pkgs.	1,575
Peas, bushels	336	Stearine, pkgs.	152
Oat-meal, bbls.	125	Tallow, pkgs.	350
Oat-meal, bags	330	Tobacco, hhds.	142
Grease, pkgs.	384	Tobacco, pkgs.	158
Grass-seed, bags	306	Whisky, bbls.	617
Hides, No.	488	Wool, bales	51

ASHES—Firm, but quiet.

BEESWAX—Selling slowly at former rates.

CANDLES—Quoted as before, on a very limited call for supplies.

COFFEE—Generally dull; quoted unchanged; 976 bags Maracaibo sold on private terms.

COTTON—A moderate demand prevailed in the option line at an advance of 10@12 points....Early deliveries attracted more attention for export and spinning purposes at strong prices....Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 4,309 bales, including 2,309 bales to spinners and 1,900 bales to exporters....Low Middling quoted at 11 5-16c.@11 7-16c.; Strict Low Middling at 11½c.@11¾c.; Middling at 11 11-16c.@11 13-16c.; Fair at 12 7-16c.@12 9-16c....And for forward delivery, sales have been reported to-day of 79,500 bales, basis of Middling....The receipts to-day have been 3,573 bales, and thus far this week 21,746 bales, (against 21,870 bales same time the preceding week,) and since Sept. 1, 1879, have been 4,606,043 bales, (against 4,208,128 bales same time in the preceding Cotton year.)....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 35,000 bales; to the Continent, 5,067 bales; to France, 5,721 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 553,976 bales....Stock in New-York, 214,798 bales.

Option Sales To-day.

Month.	Bales.	Prices.
May	1,400	11.51@11.55
June	11,100	11.53@11.61
July	24,900	11.59@11.67
August	28,300	11.63@11.72
September	7,200	11.28@11.31
October	3,900	10.82@10.85
November	2,300	10.60@10.65
December	1,100	10.59@10.65

Transferable orders issued at 11.60.

Closing Prices on Options.

Month.	Yesterday.	To-day.
May	11.47@11.48	11.57@11.59
June	11.49@11.50	11.61
July	11.55@11.56	11.67@11.68
August	11.60@11.61	11.71@11.72
September	11.23@11.24	11.34@11.35
October	10.77@10.78	10.86@10.88
November	10.58@10.60	10.67@10.68
December	10.58@10.60	10.67@10.68

Yesterday's Averages on Options.

May	11.54	October	10.80
June	11.54	November	10.61
July	11.61	December	10.60
August	11.67	January	10.70
September	11.27		

FERTILIZERS—A generally slow movement noted at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active business has been reported to-day in State and Western Flour, which has shown little further change as to values. Spring Wheat product of the Minnesota class met with a ready sale, particularly the better qualities of Extras, clear, straight, and patent, as well-supported prices on continued light offerings. Fair to strictly good Winter Wheat Extras also attracted considerable attention, and ruled firm. City Mill Extras were comparatively tame but steady; Superfine Flour was less freely dealt in, and, as a rule, favored buyers slightly, though of the better qualities, the offerings were on a restricted scale; a free movement has been reported in No. 2, chiefly of Spring Wheat product, the poorer qualities of which were in better supply and available at easier figures; strictly good to fancy Winter Wheat No. 2 held with a fair show of confidence, though not active....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls. of all grades....Included in the reported sales were equal to 1,300 bbls. low Extras, for shipment, within the range of $4 40@$5 for poor to choice, and up to $5 25 for very fancy, mainly at $4 50@$4 75 for poor to good; 250 bbls. City Mill Extras, including West India grades, within the previous range of $5 10@$6 for fair to very fancy, mainly at [illegible]

WHEAT—A less active, weaker, and unsettled market has been reported to-day. Export dealing have been on a comparatively moderate scale. Speculative interest in the option line has shown more or less hesitancy on the part of operators. Offerings of most grades were to a more liberal aggregate, and sellers, as a rule quite eager to place supplies, especially of other than May deliveries, the favorite grades of No. 2 Red and No. 1 White, which latter were not pressed with much urgency. June and July options on No. 2 Red were offered freely. Prices of Winter grades declined generally about 1c.@1¼c. a bushel. [illegible]

CORN—Trade has been to a fair aggregate for early delivery at generally steady prices. Options attracted much less attention, opening a trifle lower, but leaving off more firmly....Sales have been reported of 406,000 bushels, (of which 187,000 bushels for prompt delivery,) including New-York No. 2, regular inspection, prompt deliveries, about 116,000 bushels, at 51c.@51¼c., closing at 51¼c.@51½c., afloat; New-York No. 2, May options, 136,000 bushels, at 50¾c.@50⅞c., closing at 50¾c. asked; No. 2, June, 40,000 bushels, at 48¾c.@49¼c., closing at 48⅞c.; do., July, 3,000 bushels at 49c., closing at 48⅞c. bid and 49c. asked; New-York steamer Mixed, at 50¼c.@51c., chiefly at 50½c., afloat; do. deliverable 27th May, 16,000 bushels, at 50¼c.; do., May options quoted at 50c. bid; Mixed Western, ungraded, 50c.@51¼c., as to quality; New-York No. 2, car-loads, at 50c.; No. 2 White, about 7,000 bushels, in store, for export, at 53c.

OATS—Business has been moderately active to-day, and has been quoted up about ½c. in instances at much as 1c. a bushel.... [illegible]

RYE—A good demand noted at firm prices, with sales reported of 28,000 bushels prime Canada, in bond, part to arrive soon, at 91c.

BARLEY—Quiet at irregular prices; 2,500 bushels No. 1 Canada reported sold at 90c.

BARLEY-MALT—Very dull; quoted barely steady.

PEAS—A boat-load, to arrive, reported sold at about 88c., in bond.

FEED—More inquiry noted, at rather stronger prices; 40-lb. sold at $21.

HIDES—Quiet at previous prices.

MOLASSES—Attracted more attention at stronger prices....Sales reported of 453 hhds. and 40 tcs. Cienfuegos at 37c. flat; 130 hhds. Barbados at 38c. flat; 198 hhds. Mayaguez, 161 hhds. Naguabo, and 12 hhds. San Domingo on private terms; 303 hhds. and 40 tcs. Cienfuegos at 36c., on ship; about six cargoes Cardenas and Matanzas, to arrive, at 35c.@36c. for 50 test; 848 hhds. and 20 tcs. Matanzas (resale) on private terms, and direct to refiners 952 hhds. and 105 tcs. Cardenas, 396 hhds., 28 tcs., and 30 bbls. Barbados on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin very quiet, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $1 35@$1 40½, and other grades proportionately....Tar dull; quoted as from $1 87½@$2 25....City Pitch at $1 85@$2....Spirits Turpentine attracts little attention; merchantable quoted at the close at 28c.@30½c.

OILS—A moderate movement has been reported in the leading kinds, which have shown little further variation as to values.

PETROLEUM—A moderate inquiry noted for Refined in the sea-board markets at a decline of ⅛c.; quoted, here, for early delivery, at 7⅝c.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 11½c.@12¼c. for Standard to fancy brands....Crude at 6⅛c.@7½c. in shipping order, here....Naphtha at 6½c....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7⅝c....At Baltimore, Refined Petroleum quoted at 7¾c....At the Petroleum Exchange a moderately active movement has been reported in United Certificates of Crude, here and at the primary, opening at 77½c. bid, ranging from 74⅞c.@77½c., closing at 75c. bid.

PROVISIONS—A freer movement has been reported in the line of Hog products, which have been quoted a trifle higher....Mess Pork has been in rather more demand for prompt delivery; quoted at $11 12½@$11 25; sales of 325 bbls. new at $11 12½@$11 25....And in the option line, Western Mess quiet, with May options leaving off at $11 20, and June at $11 20; July at $11 35@$11 30; August at $11 30, and September at $11 35; sales of 250 bbls. for August at $11 30.... More call noted for Dressed Hogs, with City quoted at 5⅛c.@5⅜c., and Pigs at 6⅛c....A slow trade reported in Cut-meats at previous quotations; sale of 5,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 7½c.@7⅝c., and 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 7⅝c.....BACON very dull in the local market; Long Clear quoted at $6 70; Short Clear at 7c. ....Western Steam LARD attracted more attention for early delivery, and quoted a shade dearer....Sales reported of Western Steam Lard, for early delivery, to the extent of 725 tcs., at $7 27½@$7 30, and including a parcel a little off in quality, at $7 30....And in the option line, Western Steam Lard in more request, with May, closing at $7 27½; June at $7 27½@$7 30; July at $7 32½@$7 35; August at $7 37½; September at $7 45, and the year option at $7 27½....Sales have been reported of Western Steam of 250 tcs., May, at $7 27½; 5,500 tcs., June, at $7 30@$7 32½; 4,000 tcs., July, at $7 35@$7 37½; 1,000 tcs., August, at $7 42½@$7 45....City Steam Lard has been moderately sought after, quoted at the close at $7 20, and 250 tcs. sold at $7 20....City, sales of 350 tcs. at $7@$7 05....Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 60....Refined Lard has been inactive; quoted for the Continent, early delivery, at the close, $7 60....Beef and Beef Hams selling slowly at unaltered prices.... BUTTER and CHEESE offered freely, and quoted weak on a moderate movement....EGGS moderately sought after at from 9½c.@11½c. for good to fancy marks....TALLOW in demand, with sales reported of 70,000 lb. at 6c.@6 1-16c., latter for strictly choice, and 400 bbls. on private terms....STEARINE quiet; City quoted at 8c., and Western at 8c. Sales of 80 hhds. and 100 tcs. City at 8c....OF GREASE, sales of 50,000 lb. Yellow at 5 1-16c.

SALT—A moderate movement noted at about previous figures.

SPICES—Generally slow of sale; quoted about as before.

SUGARS—Raw unchanged, with sales noted of 269 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¾c.; 300 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¼c....Refined steady but quiet.

TEAS—Generally dull and nominal. At auction, sales were made of 1,069 half-chests Moyune, of which Hyson at 20½c.@24½c.; Young Hyson at 20c.@37c.; Imperial at 21c.@33c.; and Gun-powder at 22c.@55c.; 1,203 bxs. and half-chests Pingsuey, including Young Hyson at 18c.@19c.; and Gun-powder at 20c.@33¾; 1,473 half-chests Japan, 18½c.@37c.; 532 half-chests Formosa Oolong at 12½c.@39½c.; 1,018 half-chests New Amoy Oolong at 14½c.@18½c.; 312 half-chests Congou at 32c.@35½c.; and 36 half-chests Foochow at 13½c.@15c.

WHISKY—Trade lifeless; quoted at $1 11@$1 12.

FREIGHTS—Much more animation has been reported, since our last, chiefly in the line of charter contracts, at generally firm rates for tonnage suited to the Grain trade requirements, which were the most urgent, largely on through freight account. Tonnage for Cotton, Naval Stores, Lumber, Ice, and Coal, have been in good request, and, as a rule, at full previous figures. Accommodation for Flour, Provisions, and general cargo attracted more attention, for Flour and Provision freight mostly in the through freight connection and, for forward shipment, mostly by outport steamers. Vessels for Petroleum have been offered freely and at low rates, on a comparatively moderate call....FOR LIVERPOOL—The engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,800 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@¼d., mainly through freight, and by outport steamers at 3-16d.@7-32d.; 7,600 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 6d., (mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 2s.;) 10,000 sacks Flour and Meal, late May and early June shipments, at 16s. 3d.@20s., mostly on through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 16s. 3d.@20s.; (5,000 sacks, via New-York, at 20s.;) 15,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. [illegible] [illegible]

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 1,085 bales; gross, 1,604 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,803 bales; to the Continent, 1,136 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; last evening, 1,600 bales; stock, 156,508 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 13.—Cotton—Fair demand for higher grades; Middling, 11⅝c.@11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 480 bales; exports, coastwise, 28 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 15,366 bales.

GALVESTON, May 13.—Cotton entirely nominal; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 60 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,350 bales; stock, 25,477 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 11⅛c.; Low Middling, 10⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 140 bales; exports, coastwise, 290 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 11,777 bales.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 11½c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 9⅞c.; receipts, 279 bales; shipments, 830 bales; sales, 1,175 bales; stock, 47,931 bales.

MEMPHIS, May 13.—Cotton easy; Middling, 11c.; receipts, 327 bales; shipments, 1,215 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 58,188 bales.

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKET.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 12.—Coffee—Market very quiet; prices nearly nominal. Average daily receipts, 3,000 bags. Shipments of the week—To the Channel and North of Europe, 6,000 bags; to the United States, 15,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, none. Sales of the week—For the Channel and North of Europe, 2,000 bags; for the United States, 2,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, none. Stock, 114,000 bags. Exchange on London, 20¾.

SANTOS, May 12.—Coffee—Market very quiet; prices nearly nominal; Superior Santos, 5,000@5,100 reis ⅌ 10 kilos. Average daily receipts, 3,400 bags. Shipments of the week—To all countries, 22,000 bags; [illegible]; Europe, 22,000 bags. Stock, 80,000 bags.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, May 13.—Spanish gold, 230¼@230½ premium. Sugar quiet; No. 12 Dutch standard, 8½@9 reals, in gold, ⅌ arrobe. Exchange firm. The Government sold to-day $500,000 on London at 14 premium.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Joshua Whitcomb.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—A Child of the State.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—The Lady of Lyons.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—My Partner.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Kerry Gow.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—The Spectre Knight.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—A Gentleman from Nevada.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hobbies.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Prestidigitation.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Surprise.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Boarding-school.
CHICKERING HALL—Piano Recital.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, slightly cooler northerly winds, with clear weather.

Senator Hampton made a manly plea yesterday in favor of placing law and justice above a shallow political expediency in dealing with the Kellogg case. He pointed out very clearly that in all litigation there must be some end of strife, and that unless the Senate were to be bound by its own decision once made in regard to seating its members, any disputed case might be heard and reheard, settled and resettled, according to the caprice of a changing political majority. There is nothing specially new in Mr. Hampton's arguments, though there, unfortunately, is in the courage with which he braves party censure in stating them. Were any considerable number of his colleagues animated by the same spirit, there would be no such needless waste of time as marks the interminable discussion of one of the plainest propositions with which a legislative body can deal. The country has had to pay a very high price to gratify the personal spite of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, and to afford the Democrats a chance of securing their waning majority in the Senate.

A pleasant trip into New-England was undertaken last Summer by the reconstructed "Teller committee," as the Senate committee to investigate frauds and intimidation in elections was called. While the Republicans were in a majority, the committee exposed the horrors of Southern bull-dozing. When the Democrats reconstructed the committee, they took it into Massachusetts and Rhode Island for the purpose, as they said, of dragging "civilized bull-dozing" into the light. It is not certain whether the report of the Democratic majority, made last week, or that of the Republican minority, just now presented, is the more entertaining reading. The labored conclusions of the majority were comical. The comments of the minority are pungently satirical. No candid man can read either of these documents without forming the opinion that the whole scheme of establishing the theory that voters were intimidated or coerced in New-England was an utter failure.

The State Senate has adopted a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 21st inst., and the Assembly would do well to concur in this action. So far, the Legislature has made very few serious blunders, the mistaken action of one house having been, as a rule, corrected by the other. Its sins have been mainly those of omission, and most of these it is now too late to atone for. The Senate has been the body which has chiefly invited criticism, its capacity for originating bad legislation or spoiling good bills having been of a very decided character. No Senate of late years has laid itself so open to the *suspicion of corrupt* influence as that now in session, and in none since the days of Tweed has an unscrupulous minority been able to exert greater power over the course of legislation. All the unfinished work which is of any public interest can easily be disposed of by the Legislature during the next eight days, and people who have any interest in the Municipal or commercial prosperity of New-York will breathe more freely when its labors are finally over.

Among the minor reform measures which ought to become law before the close of the Legislative session, not the least are the bills introduced by Mr. Dubel to check the manifold abuses of the Referee system. These measures have encountered a variety of obstacles, as all previous attempts to correct the evils of judicial patronage have done, and if Judge Donohue is correctly reported as having visited Albany for the purpose of defeating them, he has simply added to these obstacles another strong argument in favor of the necessity of changing the present Referee system. The Public Burdens bills are the most important measures of Municipal legislation which still await passage. The amendment introduced by the Assembly, limiting the power of the Board of Apportionment to prescribe the rates of salary of City employes, goes far to render nugatory the operation of the second of the two acts, and the Senate ought to restore that bill to its original form. As the only contribution likely to be made by this Legislature toward the relief of New-York tax-payers, it is earnestly to be hoped, for the sake of the party as well as the public, that the bills in question will be sent to the Governor without further delay.

The work of the Joint Committee on Taxation made unusual headway in the Legislature yesterday. The bill in regard to exemptions passed the Senate, and being in the order of third reading in the Assembly, has a prospect of at least reaching the Governor for signature. It varies somewhat from the form in which it was first reported, but it still cuts off considerable property from exemption which now lawfully escapes the Assessor, such as that of private schools, of libraries which are not free, and that of various religious, charitable, and literary associations which is not strictly devoted to their special uses. It provides that in the fourth column of the assessment rolls the full value of taxable personal property shall be entered without deduction for debt, so that such deduction depends on the passage of the Listing bill with its fifth column for that special item. The Listing bill itself got to a third reading in the Senate, and the bill taxing life insurance companies 1 per cent. on their incomes passed the Assembly by a large vote. As this passed the Senate on the previous day, nothing short of an Executive veto can prevent its becoming a law.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The Committee of Ways and Means yesterday voted to present to Congress a resolution for an adjournment of the present session on May 31. This would be two weeks from next Monday, and would leave only fifteen working days, which again would be reduced by the usual provisions regarding special orders and the business of the District of Columbia and the private bills. In effect a much smaller number of days would be saved for the transaction of business of a general and national character. The resolution of the Ways and Means Committee must, therefore, be accepted as providing for the passage of the regular appropriations, and for little or nothing else, unless it may be the joint rule in regard to counting the Electoral votes. It would require, almost of necessity, that all tariff legislation, together with the Refunding bill, should be abandoned. Such a proposal comes, very naturally, from the Committee of Ways and Means, which has consistently shown itself the most incapable, the least appreciative of its duty, and the most given to trifling of any of the important committees of the House. Having wasted nearly a half a year in shifting and contradictory proceedings with reference to the business committed to its care, it is quite consistent with the manner in which it has conducted itself that it should at the last moment, when it has gone through the form of reporting some serious measures, to ask Congress to leave these measures untouched.

If any evidence were needed of the essential bad faith with which the Committee of Ways and Means have acted throughout with reference to the tariff, and of the fact that the "omnibus" tariff act, presented by it to the House, never was intended to be pushed sincerely and effectively, it is to be found in this last resolution. It is simply inconceivable that the committee suppose that such a bill as they have reported, affecting in a serious fashion all of the principal interests favored by the tariff, can be carried through the House, go to the Senate for amendment—such as it would surely receive—and finally become a law in the few hours left for active legislation by the proposition of adjournment upon which they have agreed. It looks as if the committee were afraid of the consequences of their own device, and that after having combined their tariff amendments in such a way as to consolidate against each of them the powerful interests affected by all, they were not sure that this allied opposition would be able to defeat the amendment. The committee seem to have come to the conclusion that, in spite of their artful manipulation, of the indifference, neglect and cloaked hostility which they are prepared to show in the House, that body would actually adopt their Tariff bill, and to prevent such a defeat of the cherished purpose which they have so obstinately and ingeniously pursued throughout the session, they appear to have resorted to the desperate plan of urging an immediate adjournment of Congress.

Ordinarily, an adjournment of Congress is a great benefit to the country, because it stops extravagance, prevents mischievous legislation, and gives the people a needed rest from partisan excitement. But the present Congress is an exception to this statement. Its fault has been not what it has done in excess, but what it has failed to do or been prevented from doing that was really needed, and this fault has been due, not to the temper of Congress itself, so far as it can be judged, but to the obstructiveness of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House. By several votes, the House has shown itself quite ready and anxious to take up some moderate and judicious measure of tariff reform, and this disposition has been balked at every step by the perverse refusal of the Ways and Means Committee to perform its simple duty. Only yesterday a member of the majority denounced all reference of petitions for a modification of the tariff to that committee as practically a denial of the right of petition, since it was proved by the experience of the session that nothing would come of such reference. Mr. Townshend, the complaining member, is not distinguished for the temperance of his language or his tact in parliamentary management, but he touched the core of a serious offense by the committee in his denunciation yesterday. And it is only adding a new cause of condemnation for the committee, which has deliberately baffled the House for six months in its desire to do something with the tariff, to now propose an adjournment at the moment that action becomes practicable. Whereas, ordinarily, the country may expect to profit by the dispersal of its representatives, this year it would profit by keeping them together, since, in that case, public opinion might be brought to bear upon them. The argument that if the session is prolonged beyond the meeting of the two conventions, the respective parties in Congress would devote more attention to helping their candidates than to public business is a plausible one, but is not really reasonable. The temper of the country is such just now, and is likely to continue to be such, that the only way of serving party ends would be in a rivalry of useful legislation. Neither party is very aggressive, and neither has done anything but evade committals to any policy since the session opened. Should the session be prolonged, it is possible that both might be brought to see the real desire of the public for some definite contribution to the reform of existing abuses. In any case, the chance of desirable legislation would be appreciable if the session were continued, and there would be none whatever if an adjournment within a fortnight were forced. We do not suppose that considerations so foreign to their own designs as these will have very much weight with the leaders in Congress, and if it depended on them the adjournment would be assured. But it is not clear as yet that they can have their own way. The long period of aimless dodging to which they have subjected their followers has had its effect on party discipline, and there is a strong current of opposition to the proposed adjournment. If the Republicans were united in any judicious course of action, they might force the majority to yield important concessions, and they might go to the country in the Autumn with some tangible evidences of their capacity to serve the public interests, even when in a minority. But it is only too probable that the greater part of the Republicans will be as ready to escape the responsibility of doing the duty for which they were elected as are the Democrats.

ETHAN ALLEN'S REAPPEARANCE.

It has been intimated that Gen. Grant may be elected President of the United States. Should he be so elected, it is hardly necessary to add, his would be a third term of that office held by the same individual. There is mysterious mischief hidden in a third term. Precisely what it is no man can tell. It is enough to know that certain people, who want some other man elected, have agreed to denounce a third term as though it were a species of treason. To call a man "a third-termer" is popularly supposed to confer on him a more odious form of obloquy than to say that he is an isosceles triangle, or a parallelopipedon. And the country that would deliberately choose a man to a third term has irretrievably gone to the bad. Rumors of these impending dangers reached Col. Ethan Allen as he sat musing in his tent. The hero, refined and etherialized by a long and enforced absence from the public crib, resolved that he would save the land from the woes and miseries of a third term. Col. Ethan Allen did his best to avert from us the calamity of a second term. When Grant was renominated, 1872, this modest and spotless patriot threw himself into the bosom of the Democratic Party, and vied with John Cochrane in the fulmination of paper thunderbolts, proclamations, and circular letters, which were designed to stir the Republic to its remotest corner. As Chairman of the Greeley National Committee, Col. Ethan Allen enriched the literature of the period with more adjectives and polysyllabic ejaculations than the world has ever known before or since. After putting Chairman Schell and Chairman Cochrane together by the ears, Col. Ethan Allen climbed to the top of the lofty pole of his self-conceit, and, shaking his fist in the face of the American people, cried, "Grant cannot be elected!" When Grant was re-elected, the gallant Colonel climbed down and said that he had made a mistake in his figures.

And now Col. Ethan Allen has come again. He has written a letter to the *Tribune*, generously inclosing a list of two thousand names (obtained in New-York bar-rooms) of Republicans who will not vote for Grant. As Col. Ethan Allen's name leads all the rest, we are left to infer that they are all as good Republicans as he. "Let every man send a list of two thousand Republicans who will not vote for Grant," cries Col. Ethan Allen, "and this will effectively settle the business and take Grant out of the canvass." Alas for Grant! When he sees Col. Ethan Allen coming for him, he will run. He is accustomed to running; just as Col. Ethan Allen is used to putting people out of the canvass. Bombastes is on the war-path, with blood in his eye.

But like many another man who is opposed to a "third term," and is in favor of Sherman, Col. Ethan Allen has a pecuniary interest in this campaign. As attorney for men who held a claim against the Government amounting to more than $100,000, he was entitled to a goodly slice of the proceeds should the claim ever be paid. It was not a hopeful case, as it had been kicking about the Treasury Department for eight or ten years. But on the 23d of April last, the Secretary of the Treasury decided to pay this long-standing claim, and on the 3d of May following, Col. Ethan Allen sat down and addressed an exceedingly able and eloquent letter to Mr. Henderson's anti-third-term convention at St. Louis. Fingering (in his mind) the fat percentage due him under Secretary Sherman's decision, the doughty champion penned this noble tribute: "From out the council chamber of the present Administration, weak and purposeless as it has been, the constant anxiety of its friends and the contempt of its foes, there comes just one 'strong man,' whom the nation gladly recognizes as touching the heart-strings of gratitude." This was handsomely said. Could a man with a big fee suddenly plumped into his pocket refuse to have his heart-strings thrilled with gratitude? Not so with that eminent patriot, Col. Ethan Allen, who, having titillated his heart-strings with the hand of the "one strong man" who had signed the Treasury warrant for him, burst forth into bolder utterance with the declaration that "John Sherman shines forth out of the Cabinet of President Hayes like a blazing jewel upon a toad's head." Precisely what this had to do with an anti-third-term convocation does not appear. It is not probable that Mr. Blaine's friends were delighted with this somewhat impertinent irruption of Col. Ethan Allen and his disinterested gratitude. But the paid attorney for the wrought-iron tubes and flues claims must do something to show that he has that lively sense of favors to come which cynics define gratitude to be, and he must shout for Sherman. Otherwise, the "one strong man" would have vainly touched his heart-strings. This is positively the last appearance of Col. Ethan Allen. He has hurrahed for Sherman.

NEW LIGHT ON GENERAL AVERAGE.

Two decisions made within the last few weeks by the Court of Appeal of Great Britain have reversed the legal bearings of English maritime practices that have been in vogue for generations past, and, what is still more singular, this highest tribunal in the land has decided that what have been established customs in this country are the correct ones, and the ones which must be hereafter accepted by the ship-merchants of Great Britain. Both of these turned upon the respective liabilities of the owner of a ship and the owner of her cargo. It is well known that when a vessel leaves port laden with cargo a risk is taken in which both of these parties have an interest, but just where the liability of one began and the other ended has always been a disputed question; at least the maritime authorities in each civilized country have laid down rules, which in their entirety have not been binding outside of their own national jurisdiction. The American laws of general average in case of a partial loss at sea are in many respects different from the English laws covering disasters of this character, and though the laws of the Continental nations approach in their general bearings somewhat nearer to our own, there are in these several important points of difference. As general average adjustments are always made up in accordance with the customs of the country where the voyage terminates, English merchants are frequently obliged to accept our practices, and, on the other hand, our ship-owners often have to conform to the English customs. For this reason, numerous attempts have been made to bring about some degree of uniformity in the customs of the maritime powers. A year or two ago it was thought that what are known as the New-York and Antwerp rules would be adopted, which were substantially the rules in use in this country; but this well-intended effort failed in consequence of the opposition of the English Lloyds Association, which could not be persuaded to depart from its old-time usages. It is, therefore, of no little significance that two of these same usages have now been set aside as unjust by the highest legal authorities of England.

The first case applied to the liability assumed by the owners of a vessel in rescuing another in distress. In this country the law as laid down by the late Judge Story has been held to, that when a vessel at sea came up with another ship in a helpless condition it could rescue the crew and the passengers, but if it attempted to save the vessel or cargo for the profit that would inure to the rescuers in the way of salvage, the owners of the vessel were liable for any damage that might result from this deviation in the character of the voyage. With the English, on the contrary, no liability of this kind has been acknowledged, and hence when an English ship, bound on a voyage from Cronstadt to Gibraltar, fell in with the steamer *Tasel*, her master thought to make a good thing by bargaining to tow the latter to the nearest port. In doing this, however, he ran his own vessel aground, and lost her, with her cargo. The owners of the latter sued the owners of the ship for a deviation from the contracted voyage, and after several trials, the Court of Appeal has decided in their favor, basing its decision on the American precedent we have referred to.

The other case is that of Attwood against Sellar, and determines a point in general average even more clearly than the preceding instance. The admitted facts were that the ship *Sullivan Sawin*, on a voyage from Savannah to Liverpool, was forced by damage received in a storm to put into Charleston, S. C., as a port of refuge. There, in order to repair the vessel, the cargo had to be landed and warehoused, after which it was reshipped and the vessel proceeded on her voyage. As the port of destination was Liverpool, the general average account was made up according to the English rules, which compel the owners of the vessel to pay all of the incidental expenses when in a port of refuge. To this the owners of the *Sullivan Sawin* objected, claiming that in justice the cargo should contribute its share to these necessary charges, and for the purpose of testing the matter they brought a suit against the owners of the cargo, more as a matter of principle than from a desire to lessen their outlays, for the amount involved was small, and they must have spent it several times over before they obtained judgment. The case was decided in their favor, and here again the opinions of our American average adjusters have been sustained, and those of the English set aside, Lord Justice Bramwell, who delivered the decision, saying that the practice of excluding the expenses incurred from the moment that a vessel was in safety, in making up the general average statement of losses sustained, lacked the reasonableness which entitled it to the consideration of the court in order to be upheld as an established custom. As this very point was the one which the English Lloyds Association would not concede in considering the York and Antwerp rules, one of the most serious objections to the general adoption of these precepts has now been removed, and the friends of this measure, if they are at all persistent, ought now to be able to bring about their acceptance by all of the great maritime nations.

MAGNETIZING DELEGATES.

There is no doubt that Mr. Blaine is a very skillful politician, that is to say, when he is free from entangling alliances. When he is complicated with a railway company or mixed with Mulligan, he loses much of his original strength, but there is no doubt that Mr. Blaine alone is an exceptionally able political manager. Nevertheless, he sometimes makes mistakes, and he has made a very serious mistake in prematurely bringing his magnetic attraction to bear upon the New-York delegation to Chicago.

When Messrs. Woodin, Robertson, and the other conscientious delegates who have announced their purpose of voting for Mr. Blaine were appointed, it was distinctly understood that they were to go to Chicago in order to vote for Gen. Grant. The Republican voters who elected the State Convention declared, by electing a majority of the members favorable to Gen. Grant, that they wished the ex-President to be nominated at Chicago. Accordingly, the convention carried out this wish by appointing delegates to the Chicago Convention and instructing them to vote for Gen. Grant. The delegates thus appointed accepted their appointment, and thereby undertook to discharge the duty intrusted to them. Suddenly, several of them, including Mr. Woodin and Mr. Robertson, yielded to the magnetism of Mr. Blaine, and announced that, instead of executing the trust confided to them, they intended to vote for Mr. Blaine.

Many persons have expressed the opinion that in this matter the magnetized delegates have made a grave mistake. Of this, however, they are undoubtedly the best judges. The public does not know how much magnetism Mr. Blaine exerted upon Messrs. Woodin and Robertson. We all know that Mr. Blaine is a tremendously magnetic man, who in the course of his public life has attracted a large amount of railway stock and other valuable securities. He is at present assisted by Mr. William E. Chandler, who is probably also magnetic, and who, at all events, is an excellent conductor of magnetism from Mr. Blaine to Mr. Woodin and his companions. Before deciding that the latter gentlemen have made a serious mistake, we ought to know precisely what was the quantity of magnetism conveyed to them. If it was so large as to be quite irresistible, we should obviously be wrong in blaming them for unavoidably succumbing to it.

As to Mr. Blaine, however, there is no question that he has made a mistake. In attracting half a dozen New-York delegates and drawing them from their duty, he has exercised his magnetism in a way that has created a painful scandal without giving him any substantial advantage. Mr. Blaine, as an intelligent politician, is willing to incur a reasonable amount of scandal, if it is the price by which he secures a real benefit. Thus, he was willing to bear the scandal of stealing his compromising letters, since he thereby prevented Mulligan from publishing them. If he could capture the Chicago nomination by magnetizing a few New-York delegates, he could afford to do so in spite of the unpleasant things that might be said about the transaction, but as it is, he has expended a great deal of magnetism without gaining any corresponding advantages. His action has been premature, and he has wasted magnetism that might have served a very useful purpose a few months hence. What he ought to have done was to have waited quietly until the convention had nominated Gen. Grant and the Electors for the various States had been selected. Then, after the election, and before the meeting of the Electoral College, he could bring all the magnetism possessed by himself and Mr. Chandler to bear on the Electors, and thus make his own election sure.

Let us suppose, for the sake of illustration, that the 1st of next December has arrived; that Gen. Grant has been nominated, and that a majority of Grant Electors have been chosen. Now is the time for Mr. Blaine to collect all his available magnetism and to employ Mr. Chandler to conduct it to the Electors. Let us suppose that Mr. Woodin and Mr. Robertson, or persons to the same general effect, are among the Electors who have pledged themselves to vote for Gen. Grant. Mr. Chandler calls on them and puts them in magnetic communication with Mr. Blaine. Instantly they wilt under the shock, and exclaim that they see that it is their duty to vote for the irresistibly magnetic candidate. The same course is pursued with all the Grant Electors, and they yield to the influence of magnetism and elect Mr. Blaine President, much to the disgust of Mr. Mulligan.

Of course, there would be a good deal of scandal in consequence of the unprecedented feat of magnetizing an Electoral College, but, after all, there is no difference in principle between magnetizing an Elector and magnetizing a delegate to a nominating convention. If Mr. Woodin, after having been appointed a delegate to vote for Gen. Grant's nomination, yields to magnetism and votes for Mr. Blaine, why should not a Presidential Elector who may be elected in order to vote for Gen. Grant similarly yield to magnetism and vote for Mr. Blaine? In neither case can the law punish him for his breach of trust. If it is objected that it would be dishonorable for a Presidential Elector to violate his pledges, it is equally dishonorable for a delegate to a nominating convention to violate his pledges. In this respect the delegate and the Elector stand on the same ground. There is nothing to bind them except their sense of honor, and if magnetism can overcome them in one case it can in another.

The difference between magnetizing a delegate and magnetizing an Elector is, however, very great to the magnetizer. Mr. Blaine could render his election certain by magnetizing a sufficient number of Electors, but he cannot hope to render his nomination certain by magnetizing a few New-York delegates. He would, doubtless, cheerfully incur any amount of scandal as the price of the Presidency, but it is not worth while for him to incur the scandal of uselessly magnetizing Woodin and Robertson. Hence, it is clear that he has made a mistake. Still, it is not too late for him to take into consideration the subject of magnetizing the Republican Electors next December. It is a task for which he is peculiarly fitted, and which he probably alone has the courage to undertake.

We expect English newspapers to make a mess of it whenever they try to enlighten their readers on the subject of American politics, but it is hard to understand why they constantly misinterpret the acts and intentions of the new Ministry. They profess to believe that Mr. Gladstone has humbled himself and injured the standing of his Government by writing the letter in which he smoothed the ruffled feelings of the Emperor of Austria. There is nothing in the letter which is not entirely creditable to Mr. Gladstone's manliness and generosity. But this letter is of very small consequence, indeed, when compared with the communications from Austria to England on which it is based. The positive and solemn assurance that Austria meditates no extension of her territory in the direction of Salonica, and has no designs upon the Balkan States which will be found incompatible with British interests, removes the most serious obstacle to the carrying out of the unexecuted clauses of the treaty of Berlin. To have caused Austria to relinquish a design she too evidently meditated is the first triumph of the Liberal foreign policy. Yet the supient Tory journals fail to see that this is already a complete reversal of the tactics pursued by Lord Beaconsfield's Government, which encouraged Austria's schemes. To say now that "from the moment of taking office Earl Granville adopted in substance the foreign policy of his predecessor," is an amazing absurdity.

It will be interesting, as the growing political power in France of Dr. Clemenceau develops itself, to notice how much of it is due to his American experience. The tendency now is to look upon him as an extreme Radical, who desires to bring about a social as well as a political and religious revolution; but as we receive these impressions from the statements of those whose ideas as to civil and religious liberty are quite different from our own, it is not impossible that we may misjudge one who has taken upon himself the often necessary, but rarely enviable, rôle of reformer. While in this country Dr. Clemenceau made a very favorable impression upon all who met him. For quite a period of time he was a teacher in a private school for young ladies at Stamford, Conn. Those who became acquainted with him were very quickly won to him by the charm of his manner and the mental ability displayed by him in conversation, while his personal appearance was attractive enough to draw attention to him wherever he went. Under these circumstances it is no little to his credit that he filled the somewhat trying position which he occupied without giving occasion for the least breath of suspicion, for ordinarily it would not be considered absolutely prudent to put an admittedly fascinating young Frenchman as a teacher in a boarding-school for American girls. There was, however, a romance attached to Dr. Clemenceau's stay here. During one of the Summer vacations a number of the pupils went on a short trip to Europe under the charge of Dr. Clemenceau and the lady principal of the school. Before the excursion was over the Doctor became deeply interested in one of the young ladies in his charge, and not many months after married her and went back to France to practice his profession, in which he has made almost as much of a name as he has in politics.

The righteous and exemplary decision of Judge Daniels, on the subject of unlawful obstructions in the City, referred to in yesterday's Times, ought to have the effect of keeping the streets clear of trucks, cars, carts, and all kinds of vehicles, which may be observed in nearly every quarter of the town. This is one of the greatest of the many great nuisances that are continually inflicted on the community. Hundreds of blocks, many of them in very good neighborhoods, are disfigured by vehicles left standing in the street over night, and Sundays and whenever unemployed. Their owners are in the habit of using the streets as stables, to the exceeding annoyance of residents in the vicinity and of all pedestrians, and some of the streets where tenement-houses abound are almost impassable from such cause. However manifest and extreme the nuisance, the Police refuse to abate it, because they say that a City ordinance allows a truck or cart to stand before a house with the tenant's permission. In other words, any truckman or drayman who hires a tenement in a block secures the right to impede the thoroughfare designed for the benefit of the public. Obstructing the streets with vehicles is the same thing as employing the streets as a market-place, and is common nearly everywhere in New-York. As there is not a shadow of an excuse for the continuation of this nuisance, it is to be hoped that it will now be abated, as it should have been long ago. It is bad enough to have such Aldermen and such Municipal rulers as we are forced to have from the peculiar character of our population, but there is no reason why they should be allowed to surrender the streets to certain of their constituents to be made stables of.

Henry S. Foote, reported to be lying at the point of death near Nashville, Tenn., has been conspicuous in politics in his day, and is a representative Southerner of a past generation. According to the biographies, he is near 80, having been born in Fauquier County, Va., Sept. 20, 1800; though he has recently said that he was born some years later. After he had been graduated at Washington College, Lexington, he studied law, and removed to Alabama, settling at Tuscumbia, where he resided three years, practicing his profession and editing a Democratic newspaper. He next went to Jackson, Miss., where he was elected to the United States Senate in 1847, and was placed, the year following, at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations. In 1850, he warmly advocated the so-called compromise measures. He became, next year, the candidate of the Union party for Governor of Mississippi, and, after a close and an exciting contest, was elected over his competitor, Jefferson Davis. Resigning his seat in the Senate, he entered upon his Gubernatorial duties, and at the close of his term removed to California. He supported Millard Fillmore for President on the Native American ticket, (1856,) and going back to Mississippi in 1858, took up his abode at Vicksburg. He subsequently attended the Southern Convention at Knoxville, Tenn., and spoke with such vehemence against disunion as to draw attention throughout the country. He had attracted more notice by the fact of his fervid opposition to disunion than by anything contained in his efforts; and yet, when the rebellion had broken out, he was on the side of the South, and was a member of the Confederate Congress while it lasted. But in that capacity he was very troublesome. He was continually opposing bills and measures introduced into the House, and was literally a thorn in the side of Jefferson Davis, to whom he had been opposed ever since their stirring competition for the Governorship of Mississippi. Very irascible and quick to take offense, he has been involved in any number of quarrels, and has taken part in several duels; one with Winston, of Alabama, another with Sergeant S. Prentiss, and a third with J. F. H. Claiborne, both of Mississippi. A strict believer in the code, he has been ready to fight at any time on a punctilio, thus proving his sincerity and courage; for he has been, from youth upward, so poor a shot that there has never been the least danger of his hitting anybody or anything he aimed at. Foote is altogether a droll personage, an odd commixture of virtues and defects. Uniformly amiable and courteous when not crossed in any way, and priding himself on his gallantry, chivalry, eloquence, and on every talent and merit which he has or has not, especially on what he has not, he has gone through life, exuberant with vanity and full of self-delusions. A man of words rather than of ideas, all his speeches and writings are remarkable for verbiage and bombast, which have ever been the rhetorical fashion of the South, especially during his prime. When he was most ardent in behalf of the integrity of the Commonwealth, he was equally ardent in his attachment to slavery, rating Abolitionism as the first of political sins. He has outlived his generation, and since the war has been in eclipse.

Prof. Benjamin Peirce, the distinguished mathematician, is the subject of a paper contributed to the current *Harvard Register* by Dr. Thomas Hill, ex-President of the Harvard University, and himself a mathematician of note. Prof. Peirce has been connected with Harvard as pupil and teacher for 55 years, which is said to be a longer period than any other person can boast, excepting Tutor Henry Flynt, of the Class of 1693. Born at Salem, April 4, 1809, Prof. Peirce graduated in 1829, became tutor in 1831, University Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1833, and Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in 1842. He has, therefore, been a Professor for nearly half a century, and has held his present chair nearly 40 years. Between 1836 and 1846 he published a series of text-books on geometry, trigonometry, algebra, and "curves, functions, and forces." These have had a permanent influence on mathematical teaching in this country, and what were at first novelties in them have since become commonplace matters in all text books. In 1849, with Prof. Lovering, he published "Cambridge Miscellany of Mathematics and Physics," in which he gave his celebrated analytical solution of the motion of a spinning top, a criticism of Espy's "Theory of Storms, &c." His Boston lectures on the "Comet of 1843" aroused an interest which led to the foundation of the Observatory at Cambridge. His investigations relating to the discovery of Neptune, in 1846, attracted the attention of astronomers and mathematicians in Europe and this country, and proved him to be a thinker of extraordinary powers. He showed that the discovery of the planet by Galle, in the position previously pointed out by Leverrier, was a happy accident, rather than the necessary result of the latter astronomer's computations. Not that Leverrier's calculations had been erroneous, but because there were two very different solutions of the perturbations of Uranus possible. Leverrier had correctly calculated one, but the actual planet in the sky solved the other, and the actual planet and Leverrier's ideal one lay in the same direction from the earth only in 1846, the year of discovery. From 1851 to 1855 Prof. Peirce published the remarkable results of his labors on Saturn's rings. In 1849 he was appointed consulting astronomer to the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," for which he prepared a volume of lunar tables in 1852. He also assisted Prof. Bache in the coast survey, and rendered valuable services to this great national work for many years before he became Superintendent. He received this appointment in 1867, and held the office till 1874. His "Treatise on Analytical Mechanics" appeared in 1857, and in 1870 was published an edition of 100 lithographed copies of "Linear Associative Algebra," a work remarkable for the power and boldness of its reasoning. His latest productions are a course of Lowell lectures on "Ideality in Science," delivered about a year ago, and a series of communications to the National Academy. In the former he gives his views on philosophy and religion, and in the latter, which are yet unfinished, he is discussing with his wonted power questions of cosmical physics and theories concerning the source and supply of the sun's heat.

GENERAL NOTES.

Ex-Minister S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, positively declines to be a candidate for Congress.

The delegates from New-Mexico to the Chicago Convention were appointed on Tuesday. They are not instructed.

Baltimore proposes to celebrate its approaching one hundred and fiftieth anniversary by an imposing procession of the trades.

Boston has seven colored lawyers, six of whom are in active practice, one of them being a graduate of the Harvard Law-School.

Mr. Henry Chisholm, of Cleveland, Ohio, is said to have recently celebrated his birthday by collecting his five children around him at dinner and presenting each of them with $40,000.

The Tombstone *Epitaph* is the somewhat depressing name of a new weekly paper that comes to us from Tombstone, Pima County, Arizona, Messrs. Clum, Sorin & Co. being the publishers.

Vice-President Henry W. Arey, of Girard College, has resigned, because of failing health and a desire to travel to secure its restoration. He has been connected with the college since its organization.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* admits that shrewd observers fear that State has lost in population since 1870. The flow of emigration to the West, it says, has appeared marvelous to those who live along the lines of exit.

Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, of the Imperial University of Japan, at Tokio, has accepted the invitation to resume his old position as Professor of Physics in the Ohio State University, his term of service to begin September, 1881.

Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, having disposed of the business caused by the session of the Legislature, will to-morrow surrender the Executive control of the State temporarily to Lieut.-Gov. McEnery, and come East for rest and recreation.

United States Commissioner Husbands, at Rochester, has discharged a woman who was brought before him on the charge of opening her husband's letters, it being held that, while a husband could make a complaint against his wife, he could not testify against her.

An earthquake shock of considerable force was felt in Lawrence, Newburyport, and other towns in Eastern Massachusetts at 7:45 A. M. Wednesday. There was heard a distinct, but dull, rumbling noise, resembling distant thunder, and continuing about 12 seconds.

Mr. Charles O'Conor argued the State railroad bond question in the suit on trial in Nashville, Tenn., for four and a half hours on Monday, and the Nashville *American* says that many who heard both him and Judge Hoadley thought his argument to be not quite so good as the latter's.

A man who had been exposed to small-pox in Boston, and refused to be vaccinated when ordered by the Board of Health, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs—the full extent of the law. After thinking the matter over, he concluded to comply with the law, and the fine was remitted.

The Montreal *Witness* says that the Dominion Government has decided to repay to the agent of the Inman Line the sum of $1,300, which the company paid as duty upon a new shaft imported into Halifax from this City for a steamer which had been disabled, and was compelled to put into that port for repairs.

Sitting Bull is at Wood Mountain, Manitoba, or was when last heard from, which was on the 31st of March, and announced that he intended to go to Winnipeg this Spring to visit the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The letter which tells this also says that the Sioux in that locality are starving, but continue peaceable and well-disposed.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* gives a mournful account of the Democratic Convention in Wilson County, that State, on Monday, and says that "the Repudiation Jacobins" captured it "by brute force." The State credit men bolted, organized another convention, and appointed a committee to select delegates to represent the county at the June and August State Conventions.

A Washington telegram to the Philadelphia *Press* reports President Hayes as saying to a prominent Republican who suggested that he should consider himself a "dark horse": "No. I can do nothing of the sort; I am committed against a second term, and really do not want it. With the expiration of the present term I am anxious to lay down the burden. If a second term were tendered me on a silver platter I should not take it."

Owing to the dissatisfaction at the manner of his nomination, Gen. Randall L. Gibson, of the First Congressional District of Louisiana, has temporarily withdrawn his name, but will, of course, submit it to the regular Democratic Convention to be held hereafter. Judge E. Abell and Mr. C. L. Walker have announced themselves as independent candidates in the same district, and it is understood that ex-Gov. Warmoth seeks the Republican nomination.

The Thomaston (Ga.) *Times* thus describes Zachary Gaultney, of Taylor County, that State, a curiously-deformed dwarf: "He is 25 years old and only 46 inches high. His general weight is 100 pounds, of which his hands and feet will weigh half. His little finger is 14 inches in circumference, which will give some idea of the enormous proportions of his hands and feet. One of his hands will weigh at least 12 or 15 pounds. He converses fluently, and seems to be well informed."

A CONTEST IN ORATORY.

Hartford, Conn., May 13.—At a prize oratorical contest at Trinity College to-night the first prize was awarded to Thomas M. N. George, of Marietta, Ga., and the second to Henry C. Black, of Lehigh, Penn.

THE STATE LEGISLATORS

A DAY'S WORK OF THE TWO HOUSES.

BILLS RETURNED BY THE GOVERNOR—THE BILL TO TAX LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES—THAT SPECIFYING EXEMPTED PROPERTY PASSED IN THE SENATE—POSSIBLE ADJOURNMENT ON MAY 21.

ALBANY, May 13.—About every other page of the Journal of the Assembly to-day is occupied with the record of a Message from the Governor, returning bills which he had discovered to be unconstitutional or imperfectly drawn, and that had been recalled, by resolution, for correction. The result is that in the closing days of the session the Assembly is obliged to do over again a great deal of the work which has consumed valuable time.

Among the bills passed at the morning session was that to tax life insurance corporations, which received 92 affirmative votes, only two members voting in the negative. A discussion arose over Mr. Alvord's bill to authorize a new treaty with the Onondaga Indians, by means of which the reservation now held by them in common shall be divided and apportioned to them in severalty, under such restrictions that they may not dispose of them by sale or lease for 25 years. During the discussion the members became playful, and perpetrated a number of jokes in the way of ridiculous amendments, one of which, offered by "Uncle David" Gray, was that "all whisky hereafter sold to the Onondaga Indians shall be sold by the pound." Mr. Travis, who grew tired of this sport, chided the Assemblymen for making boobies of themselves and frittering away their time, and succeeded in bringing back a business frame of mind for half an hour. The latter part of the morning session and half of the afternoon was consumed in discussion upon Senator Sessions's bill making the amount to be recovered on a policy of fire insurance the amount written in the policy. The opponents of the bill declared it to be revolutionary, while its advocates were exceedingly vehement in declaring that if it was revolutionary they would be glad to see the revolution it would produce.

The Sessions Insurance bill was ordered to a third reading, with 64 votes in the affirmative. It is by no means certain that it will pass. Mr. Husted's bill to provide that the State canvass shall be published in two papers in each county, and that the expense shall be paid by the State, was discussed at length, and was then killed without a dissenting vote. Dr. Hayes's West-street Improvement bill was progressed, and will be a special order to-morrow.

The New-York and Kings County delegations met this evening and agreed to support the Excise bill passed by the Senate. It will be reported to-morrow.

The Senate passed a large number of local bills at the morning session, and spent an hour or more in discussing the bill reported by the Joint Committee on Taxation, (No. 392, Senate file,) specifying the kind of property that shall be exempt. It was finally passed by a vote of 17 to 10, and, as it is in the order of third reading in the lower house, it stands a fair chance of becoming a law, or at least going to the Governor for his approval. The following is the bill as it passed the Senate:

AN ACT to amend chapter 13 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 4 of title 1 of chapter 13 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "The following property shall be exempt from taxation: 1. All property, real or personal, exempted from taxation by the Constitution of this State or the United States. 2. All lands belonging to the State or United States. 3. Every building used for a college, every incorporated academy or other seminary of learning or theological seminary; every incorporated asylum for lunatics and the Dudley Observatory; every building for public worship with the furniture, and the land belonging thereto and used exclusively therefor; every public school-house and all city, county, town, and village buildings, and the several lots pertaining to such buildings, together with the furniture belonging thereto; all cemeteries, burial-grounds, vaults, and lots used for the interment of the dead, except private interests in stock companies or lots held for resale by individual owners. 4. Every asylum and hospital maintained as a charity, every poor-house, alms-house, house of industry, and house of refuge with the real and personal property belonging to or connected with the same. 5. Every public library, the use of which is given to the public without charge, and its real and personal property used exclusively for library purposes. 6. All stocks owned by the State. 7. All personal property exempt by law from execution. All property which is by this act exempt from assessment and taxation, the owner or owners of which shall receive any rents or rental therefor, or from any part thereof, except for pew rents, shall be assessed as personal property at a principal sum the interest of which, at the legal rate per annum, shall produce a sum equal to the gross amount of rents received annually therefor."

SEC. 2. Subdivision 4 of section 9 of article 2, title 2 of chapter 13 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "In the fourth column the full value of all the taxable personal property owned by such person without any reduction for the debts owing by him."

SEC. 3. Section 5 of article 1 of title 2 of chapter 13 of part 1 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Every person shall be assessed in the town or ward where he resides when the assessment is made, for all personal estate owned by him, in this State, including money loaned in any other State or foreign country, whether the securities taken therefor are held by such person or by any agent in this State, or in any other State, Territory, or foreign country, including all personal estate in his possession or under his control as agent, Trustee, guardian, Executor, or Administrator in this State, and including money loaned in any other State, Territory, or foreign county, in such representative capacity, and in no case shall property so held in either of these trusts be assessed against any other person, and in case any person possessed of such personal estate shall reside during any year in which taxes may be levied in two or more counties, towns, or wards, his residence for the purposes and within the meaning of this section shall be deemed and held to be in the county, town, or ward in which his principal business shall have been transacted. If he has no place of business, he shall be assessed in the town or ward in which he shall have resided immediately preceding the time when the assessment is made. The products of any other State or Territory of the United States, in transit or in store for reshipment to any other State or country, shall not be included in any assessment.

SEC. 4. There shall be no exemptions from taxation beyond those in this act prescribed and mentioned, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, so far as they are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Judge Robertson's joint resolution to adjourn the Legislature sine die on May 21 was adopted by the Senate, to-day, by a vote of 16 to 11.

At the evening session, the Senate ordered to a third reading the bill authorizing the sale of the banks and prism of the abandoned Genesee Valley Canal for railroad and pipe line purposes. The bill authorizing the taking of land for the construction of tunnels under rivers and for stations for railroads was ordered to a third reading. Although a general bill, it is intended for the tunnel now constructing under the Hudson River, between Hoboken and New-York. Washington-square and all other public parks in the City are specially exempted from the operation of the bill. The bill requiring all sales of oleomargarine, wholesale or retail, to be branded so as to clearly indicate to the purchaser the character of the article, was ordered a third reading; also, the bill taxing deposits of savings banks a quarter of 1 per cent. Senate bill No. 272, commonly known as the "Listing bill," reported from the Joint Committee on Taxation, was discussed at great length, and finally ordered to a third reading, with an amendment offered by Mr. Woodin defining a residence to be the last place at which a person had a legal habitation or abiding place. There was a very thin Senate this evening, and many bills were ordered to a third reading that are not likely to pass.

The bill to provide for a commission to revise and compile the laws of the State in relation to banks, which the Governor may sign to-day, will probably be made effective soon by the appointment of the three Commissioners called for. Among the names submitted to the Governor, and from which the commission may be made up, are those of Willis S. Paine, Receiver of the Bond-Street Savings Bank; Elihu Root, ex-Senator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse; Caleb F. Knevals, of the firm of Arthur, Phelps, Knevals & Ransom, of New-York, and H. S. Lamb, ex-Superintendent of the Banking Department.

Judge Donohue, who was here a day or two ago, is said to have visited the capital for the express purpose of defeating the two Referees bills now in the Senate, which were introduced by Mr. Duell in the Assembly, and passed with scarcely an opposing vote.

The Senate Committee on Railroads met this evening and heard gentlemen opposed to the Anti-discrimination bill. Among those present were J. H. Rutter, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; Chauncey M. Depew, S. M. Goodman, and representatives from various cities and towns in the western part of the State. C. E. Burt, a grain dealer, of Buffalo; John N. Knapp, of the Southern Central Railroad; Mr. Miller, of Utica, and ex-Senator Pomeroy discussed the provisions of the bill, and gave their reasons why the bill should not pass. The committee adjourned to meet to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HEATHENS NEARER HOME.

THE FIELD IN WHICH THE CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY LABORS.

The anniversary services of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society were held last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. This society, which has five chapels, is organized on the basis of Christian union and co-operation, and is seeking to unite members of all evangelical denominations in a comprehensive plan of missionary activity. The amount needed for the support of the missionaries, the supply of tracts and incidental expenses, is $60,000 per year. The missionaries of the society consist chiefly of ladies. They pay visits to mothers of families who on account of pressing domestic duties, are unable to attend church. These ladies have instituted women's meetings and sewing-schools, or children's meetings, at which the workers seek to exert Christian influence over the poor people who attend. Several trained nurses have been employed to nurse and relieve the wants of poor mothers. The male missionaries are assigned to duty among the men. The results of the work of the society during the past year are stated as 77,482 missionary visits made and received, 2,691 Bibles and books given away and loaned, 1,310 children led to Sunday and day schools, 5,411 persons persuaded to go to churches and missions and to join Bible-classes, 1,082 signatures obtained to temperance pledges, 2,069 religious meetings held, 1,690 persons received into three organized churches, 3,000 children taught in mission Sabbath-schools, 2,211 families aided, and 700,000 tracts distributed. The aggregate attendance upon religious services during the year is set down at 250,000. The Treasurer's report gives the receipts during the year at $38,635 10 and the expenditures at $46,461 96, leaving an indebtedness of $7,926 86 to be paid.

The Rev. A. F. Schauffler, in his address, said that there were fewer places of worship in New-York, in comparison to the population, than in any other place in the country. The proportion here was one church to 3,000 people.

The Rev. Dr. Bevan paid a warm tribute to the ladies engaged in the work of the mission; and in speaking of the tide of immigration flowing into the country, said that the brawny sons of toil would continue to come here so long as the old lands beyond the sea were over crowded and cursed by an imperialism and despotism which converts them into a vast camp. He predicted that New-York would keep her place at the head of American cities, and would head off Boston in culture and intellect.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall spoke of the necessity of preaching the Gospel among the working classes, and resolutions were passed indorsing the work of the society, and asking for money to carry it on.

BRIGHT DEAF AND DUMB STUDENTS.

The Broadway Tabernacle has seldom held a larger audience than that which gathered there yesterday afternoon to attend the anniversary exhibition of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. The Rev. Dr. William Adams, President of the Board of Directors, occupied the chair, and spoke briefly of the benefits of an institution such as that with which he was connected. Two enjoyable hours were then spent by Principal Isaac Lewis Peet and a large number of his pupils in an exceedingly interesting exhibition of the manner of instructing deaf mutes, and the progress made by pupils of the New-York Institution. A class of beginners gave examples of how they were taught, and then some of the third-year pupils interpreted, in sign language and in pantomime, charming little stories about various childish themes. With three deaf, dumb, and blind students, Prof. Peet showed how the great difficulties of teaching such unfortunates had been successfully overcome. A class of little girls "sang" a hymn in the sign language, Prof. Peet acting as interpreter, and one of the young ladies of the advanced class recited a pathetic poem entitled "The Mute Mother." One of the most interesting features of the exhibition was the writing by the advanced pupils of impromptu compositions on blackboards on topics suggested by the audience. One young lady was asked to write her opinion of the Whittaker case. She wrote that if what was alleged of the Cadets at West Point was true, it was an example of the most unchristian conduct. If, on the other hand, Cadet Whittaker injured himself in order to gain sympathy, still "we cannot help but sympathize with him, and place most of the blame upon those around him, who might at least have been courteous to him. We have some colored pupils at our institution," the composition continued, "but we do not, like the Hindu Brahmins, think it a pollution to treat them kindly." A recitation by signs of the Lord's Prayer followed, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. L. D. Bevan.

AMERICAN METROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the American Metrological Society was held in Columbia College yesterday, President F. A. P. Barnard in the chair. There were present Messrs. N. M. Beckwith, E. Seguin, Alfred Colin, and T. Egleston, of New-York; E. B. Elliott, of the Treasury Department, Washington, and R. B. Fairbairn, of Annandale, N. Y. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $406 91, and the report of the Secretary, Dr. T. Egleston, who is also the Treasurer, showed that there are 170 members in the society, including seven honorary members. A committee was appointed to carry out the suggestion that the officers of the World's Fair in New-York in 1883 be elected to membership. A resolution recently adopted by the Social Science Association, recommending a series of international coins bearing no stamp but the metric weight of the coin, was adopted by this society. A resolution adopted by the American Medical Association, recommending the adoption of the metric system of weights, instead of apothecary's weight, was also adopted. Mr. Elliott offered a resolution, which was passed, requesting Congress to seek a co-operation between the General Government and the State Governments, to secure a proper registration of births and deaths. Mr. Colin read a short paper, suggesting the use of the metric system to the officers of the Signal Service Bureau, and the society then adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association last evening, at No. 110 West Forty-second-street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—A. L. Sanger; Vice-President—Leipziger; Treasurer—Max D. Stern; Recording Secretary—James Klaber; Financial Secretary—H. P. Beriswanger. A resolution was adopted instructing the Board of Directors to take measures, at the earliest possible date, looking to the formation of an alliance or union of American Israelites to take cognizance of Jewish interests in Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire. The annual report showed an increase of 55 members during the year, which makes the aggregate membership 1,068. The report of the Finance Committee presents the affairs of the association in a flourishing condition. Three years ago the association owed $1,200. Its assets are now valued at $6,869 84, and there are no liabilities to speak of. There are now 738 books in the library, comprising works on Judaism, history and travels, biography, science, philosophy, poetry, and fiction. The entertainments for the season embraced a series of seven lectures, followed by literary and musical exercises at Chickering Hall. Among the lecturers were the Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, and the Hon. B. K. Phelps. The Employment Committee have procured situations for about 25 young men during the year.

THE GARRET MOUNTAIN RIOT.

William Dalzell was arraigned at Paterson, N. J., yesterday on an indictment for manslaughter in killing John J. Van Houten on Garret Mountain on the 2d inst. He pleaded not guilty. He was unable yesterday to furnish the requisite $10,000 bail, but will probably do so this morning. His counsel said it would be impossible to secure an impartial trial of the indictment in Passaic County, in the present state of feeling, and he therefore asked that the case might be sent for trial into some other county, or that it might be tried by a foreign jury. The court fixed Saturday, the 22d inst., for argument on a formal application for such change of venue. Edward Van Houten, the solitary rioter on Garret Mountain, so far as the late Grand Jury seemed able to learn, was arraigned for that offense. He pleaded not guilty, and in default of $2,500 bail was sent to jail to await trial.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. R. S. Floyd, of San Francisco, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Gov. C. R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Attorney-General George H. Williams, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Kurd Von Schlözer, German Minister at Washington, and Albert Bierstadt are at the Brevoort House.

Assistant Postmaster General James N. Tyner, and James G. Berret, of Washington, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Worthington C. Smith, of Vermont, Gen. John B. Frisbie, of Mexico, and A. S. Buford, of Richmond, Va., are at the Windsor Hotel.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mrs. Isabella Johnston (colored) died at Toronto, yesterday, at the age of 110 years. She was born in slavery, at Richmond, Va., and escaped to Canada in 1822.

A cable dispatch says that Dr. August Wilhelm Rohn, the eminent æsthetic writer and Professor in the University of Gottingen, died yesterday, at the age of 81 years.

IN EXPIATION OF CRIME

EXECUTION OF THE REMAINING RABER MURDERERS.

THE LAST HOURS OF WISE, BRANDT, AND HUMMEL—CONVICTS ALLOWED TO SEE THE HANGING—SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD—THE CRIME FOR WHICH THE MEN SUFFERED.

LEBANON, Penn., May 13.—The hanging of Wise, Brandt, and Hummel this morning, for complicity in the murder of Joseph Raber, completes the last act in that terrible tragedy. A service of song and prayer was continued from an early hour to the time of their death. Brandt and Hummel were taken to the cell of Wise to make mutual exchanges of forgiveness, as they have heretofore continually reviled each other for bad faith. The Rev. Mr. Trabert, the spiritual adviser of Hummel, was closeted with that prisoner up to midnight and for several hours this morning, and it is understood that he has made a full confession of guilt of both himself and Brandt, who have stoutly maintained their innocence to this time. Brandt said he had nothing to confess. Mr. Trabert avoids all conversation on the subject of the confession, and Hummel himself, upon being asked an hour before his death, replied: "Ask me nothing. If I had anything to say I would tell you myself." Brandt was then asked concerning the hidden treasure in the mountains, and whether he had sent the Sheriff thither on a fool's errand. He replied that he knew nothing of such treasure himself, but that Charles Drews, one the principals, handed him an original paper which gave such an account. That paper was handed to the Sheriff.

Wise refused to eat any breakfast, having fasted since Monday morning. His voice was heard all the morning resounding through the prison in fervent prayer, and when not so engaged, he would heartily join in the singing, and could always be heard above the others. He was brought down stairs alone, where he bade good-bye to all the prisoners, passing from cell to cell with elastic step and a good-humored smile. Desiring to make a statement, he was led to the steps of the scaffold, where, in perfect German, he reiterated the story of guilt, connecting with the conspiracy both Hummel and Brandt. The Rev. Mr. Hay, his spiritual adviser, was by his side, and when the hymn was announced, Wise eagerly looked over his shoulder, caught the words, and sang lustily with the others. He then prayed aloud, in German, for 10 minutes. After a few anxious moments, Brandt and Hummel, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Schantz and Trabert, moved slowly out of their cells into the prison yard and up the scaffold steps. As they had no statements to make publicly, their attention was taken by the reading of a portion of the sixth Psalm. Again they all knelt in prayer. Brandt scarcely moved his lips, while the other two sent up their last appeal in the most beseeching tones. They bore the ordeal unflinchingly, Hummel alone being very pale, while Brandt stood unmoved as a statue and Wise smiled in the very face of death. Their arms were pinioned behind their backs and straps passed around their knees and ankles.

The trap was sprung at 11:17. Wise died in eight minutes, Brandt in nine, and Hummel's pulse ceased in ten minutes. Brandt leaves a wife and six children; Wise a wife and seven children; Hummel was unmarried, but was betrothed. The prisoners were neatly clad, suits having been furnished Wise and Hummel by the County Commissioners, while Brandt provided his own clothes. Hummel's neck was broken, but Brandt and Wise died of strangulation. It has since been stated that Wise partook of two cups of chocolate for breakfast, but refused to eat of the ham and eggs which Brandt and Hummel ordered and ate of heartily. Their bodies were handed over to their families and friends.

These three men were the last of the convicted Raber murderers. The story of the crime can be briefly told. On the morning of Dec. 8, 1878, the newspapers contained a paragraph to the effect that Joseph Raber, while under a fit of vertigo, fell into Indiantown Creek and was drowned. A Coroner's jury subsequently returned a verdict of accidental drowning. It was soon ascertained, however, that $10,000 insurance was held on the life of Raber, who was an old man and lived in a hut in the mountains. Of this insurance, $2,000 was held by Josiah Hummel, $1,000 by Henry Wise, and $1,000 by Israel Brandt. When the death proofs were submitted to the Home Mutual Life Association of Lebanon, Penn., an investigation having been set on foot by this company previous thereto, the air was full of rumors of a wanton and cowardly murder. It was at this time that the astounding revelation was made by Joseph F. Peters, a soldier in the regular Army, and son-in-law of Charles Drews, that he had been an eye-witness to the tragedy. His story was that having seen the conspirators together, his suspicions were aroused; that on the day of the tragedy he secreted himself in the woods, where he could observe all that was going on; that presently old Joe Raber was seen going down toward the creek, with Drews ahead, and Stichler bringing up the rear; that when crossing the plank over the stream, Stichler caught Raber by the shoulders, tripped his feet from under him, threw him into the water, and held him under until life was extinct; that Drews jumped in, after being called on for assistance by old man Raber, and helped to complete the work of death. The two principals, Drews and Stichler, with their accomplices, Brandt, Hummel, Wise, and Zechman, were all tried together and convicted, but Zechman succeeded in getting a new trial and an acquittal. Drews and Stichler paid the extreme penalty Nov. 14, 1879. Every effort was made by counsel for the condemned men to procure a new trial, and, subsequently, a commutation of sentence, but without avail. Of the three, Wise was the only one who showed repentance; he was constantly praying and reading the Scriptures, and made confessions by the dozen, implicating others. Brandt and Hummel maintained their innocence to the last, and made determined efforts to escape.

THE DEATH OF A PARRICIDE.

HANGING OF EDWIN HOYT AT BRIDGEPORT—PERSISTING TO THE LAST THAT HE WAS INSANE.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 13.—The first administration of capital punishment in Fairfield County since 1809 occurred in this city to-day. Edwin Hoyt was hanged for the murder of his father, in the Town of Sherman, June 23, 1878. Hoyt was then 37 years of age, and had shown during his life a very ugly disposition. His wife, the mother of his five children, had experienced his temper in a manner which placed her life in danger, he having discharged a shot-gun at her and severely wounded her. On the Sunday of the murder he had nothing to exasperate him except the refusal of his brother-in-law to accompany him on a fishing trip. Having been refused, he went home, and, taking a butcher-knife from his house, told his wife that he was going to kill his father. He then returned to the house of his brother-in-law, where his father was at the dinner-table with the family. He appeared despondent, and said it would be better for him to die, but that there were two or three people he wanted to kill first. He then went to the porch and sat down with his father. A few minutes afterward he sprang up and stabbed his father several times, making a fatal wound in the neck. Hoyt was tried twice, the first time in October, 1878, and the second time in April, 1879. The State claimed that the motive for the killing was animosity toward his father, who had always exercised great severity toward him, and who, he believed, had decided to wholly disinherit him. The defense in both cases was that of insanity.

Hoyt had never believed that he was to be hanged until Wednesday evening, when the final attempt to save his life by means of a writ of error proved ineffectual. After this he was not despondent, but talked pleasantly with the Rev. Dr. E. W. Maxey, who baptized him according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church about 7 o'clock in the evening. After the clergyman went away he ate a hearty supper, smoked a cigar, and wrote a letter to his brother George. The letter was finished by the time Judge Blydenburgh, of New-Haven, and Mr. Taylor, of Danbury, Hoyt's counsel, arrived. They were with him about an hour, during which time he delivered his will to them, saying that he wished to have it kept private. They suggested to him that he might desire to make a final statement. He had nothing to say, he answered, in addition to what he had said, for he was not responsible for the killing, having known nothing of it. After his lawyers had left him, the Rev. Dr. Maxey came to remain with him until the time of the hanging.

The hanging occurred in a yard on the west side of the jail, and was witnessed by about 500 people. The yard was nearly filled, and from the woman's ward of the jail many spectators looked down on the gallows. The prisoners in the male ward were permitted to witness the hanging from their windows. At just 11:30 o'clock the procession to the gallows started. First came Sheriff Sanford; next came Deputies Bartram and Dann, and behind them walked Hoyt, the Rev. Dr. Maxey having his hand on his right arm. Deputies Wakeley and Hughes were in the rear of the prisoner, and behind them walked Drs. George R. Porter, Robert Lauder, and E. D. Nooey, of Bridgeport, and Dr. Marshall, of Greenwich. Hoyt, on the scaffold, raised his face to the sky, but showed no emotion beyond that which was expressed in his pale face. He was dressed in the old clothing which he has worn in jail, having refused to change to a black suit sent to him by a friend. The streaks of gray in his otherwise black hair and mustache gave him the appearance of being at least 10 years older than he was. When he was placed on the trap Sheriff Sanford asked him if he had anything to say. He answered in a faint voice, "No, Sir." Dr. Maxey then read prayers, after which the noose was arranged and the black cap adjusted. Sheriff Sanford shook hands with Hoyt, saying, "Good-bye, poor fellow," and stepped to the spring near which one of his deputies was standing. The trap fell. There was no noise except that made as the body fell a distance of five and a half feet. Dr. Porter, who had been in charge of the bodies of Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators executed at Washington, had his hand on the wrist of the condemned man as the rope straightened. The fall of the trap occurred at 11:35½, and at 12:14 the body was taken down. Death was instantaneous, resulting from a dislocation of the neck. There was some muscular tremor, but it lasted only a second. After the body had been taken to the jail, the physicians applied electric batteries and produced muscular contortions of the face and limbs an hour and a quarter after death occurred. The body was given up to Hoyt's sisters, and taken to Sherman for burial.

HANGED BY A MOB.

APPLETON CITY, Mo., May 13.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, the jail at Osceola was attacked by about 100 armed and masked men. The jailer was overpowered and made prisoner, and the doors were battered down. Three prisoners, W. R. Smith, Charles Pierce, and John Parks, all charged with murder, and awaiting trial, were taken off a distance of about 400 yards and hanged. Smith was shot several times by the mob before reaching the place of hanging. Another prisoner, named Jalbert, in for horse-stealing, made his escape by knocking down two of the mob, whom he says he recognized as prominent politicians of this county. The affair has created excitement throughout the county. People condemn the action of the mob in the strongest terms. More trouble is anticipated, as there will be a strong effort to bring the lynchers to justice.

OTHER PHASES OF CRIME.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., May 13.—Burglars entered the Pottstown Post Office last night by boring holes in a rear door large enough to admit a man's hand. An iron bar was then removed and the door unlocked. The safe was blown open. The explosion, which occurred at 3:30 this morning, made a loud noise, which aroused the neighbors. The office was also fired, either intentionally or from the explosion. By prompt action the fire was extinguished before any material damage resulted. The money in the safe was not disturbed, although some stamps may have been taken. The burglars escaped.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Before Judge Thayer, this morning, Dr. Albert G. F. Goerson was arraigned for the murder of Elizabeth Souder, his mother-in-law, and Elizabeth E. Goerson, his wife, and he entered pleas of not guilty.

A dispatch from Bloomsburg, Penn., says: "'Ned' Curley, the Molly Maguire who was convicted here on Tuesday of murder in the second degree for the murder of John Gunning during the reign of Molly Maguireism, was sentenced this morning to 19 years in the Penitentiary at solitary confinement and hard labor."

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Internal Revenue Collector Clark, of Atlanta, Ga., in a telegram to Commissioner Raum to-day, says: "Deputy Marshal Gaston has just arrived with five more prisoners arrested in Rabun County. He reports the seizure of three more distilleries, and that Revenue Agents Chapman and Rosse were fired upon. Ten shots were fired, but no one was hurt. A wagon and three head of stock were seized in one of the distilleries."

BALLSTON, N. Y., May 13.—In the Billings trial to-day, Mr. Beach addressed the jury for the defense. He maintained that no motive had been shown; that the scientific testimony was partial and untrustworthy, and that the hole in the window would not permit the passage of a bullet of the calibre of Billings's gun. He maintained that Mrs. Curtis had more of a motive than Billings; that a man was seen running across the road by Jennie, and down the tow-path by others, losing his hat in his flight, and that a man was seen lurking near Billings's house in the afternoon by Mrs. Smith. Sherman was bitterly assailed, and his influence over Jennie, as shown by her course after the murder, was commented upon at length, especially his fainting at recognizing the gun, and his lack of emotion at the previous scenes.

AUGUSTA, Me., May 3.—A thorough investigation into the affairs of the First National Bank of Augusta revealed the fact that the late Cashier, Israel Boothby, who committed suicide Feb. 8, was a defaulter for over $80,000, and his embezzlements extend over a series of eight years. Mr. Boothby's bond was for $20,000. The bank has a large reserve fund, and is financially all right.

WORK OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

ELECTION OF MISSIONARY SECRETARIES—WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Bishop Merrill presided over the General Conference to-day. The Conference voted to elect two missionary Secretarys, and to authorize the Board of Managers to employ such additional assistance as it deems necessary. The election of these Secretaries proceeded by ballot in the same manner as for Bishops. The first ballot resulted in the choice of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, the present incumbent, and the Rev. C. H. Fowler, the vote being as follows: J. M. Reid, 261; C. H. Fowler, 220; J. P. Newman, 121; J. P. Graw, 48; A. C. George, 27; William Butler, 26; Otis Gibson, 9; J. G. Grayson, 7. During the counting of the ballots reports of the fraternal delegates to the Evangelical Association and to the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States were received. A ballot was then taken for a Corresponding Secretary of the Church Extension Society, the candidates being the Rev. A. J. Kynett, the present incumbent, and the Rev. Homer Eaton. The vote resulted as follows: A. J. Kynett, 310; Homer Eaton, 89; Dr. Donaldson, 14; Dr. Newman, 2.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 13.—At to-day's meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the report prepared for submission to the Bishops and members of the General Conference was read. The report declares that the society, during its 11 years of life, has steadily adhered to its first purpose, and permitted no other cause, however brilliant in its promise of favor or success, to divert its energies or distract its attention. Limited as it has been to voluntary service, and restricted in its source of supplies, it claims that its steadfast adherence to its original object, the conversion of heathen women, has been its chief cause of success. With the consent of the present Mission Board, this society has undertaken the support and supervision of all the work for women within the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and on each return of Bishops from foreign fields, the society has been called to enter new fields needing the labor of missionaries. This society, the youngest in the Church, has, since 1869, built, provided, and sustained three orphanages, three hospitals, ten dispensaries, thirteen boarding-schools and eight homes for missionaries. Fifty single ladies have gone out as missionaries. Nearly 200 national teachers and Bible women have been employed in disseminating Christian truth, and numerous day and Sunday schools, superintended by the wives of missionaries, have been established and supported in all fields. For the maintenance of these enterprises, this society has paid $590,966; since the last quadrennial report, in May, 1876, $278,874 have been raised through the efforts of this society; of this amount, $31,000 have been used for buildings; 26 single ladies have been sent to foreign fields and 24 members of the parent branches among heathen women. Auxiliary societies, numbering 2,294, comprising 60,260 members, are given as an earnest of the interest taken in the work of this society.

THE EXTORTIONS OF PATENTEES.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Senate Committee on Patents to-day decided to report the House bill designed to protect innocent users of patents, with a number of amendments. The bill as amended by the Senate committee is entitled "An act to regulate practice in suits brought to recover damages for infringement of patents," and reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter in any suit brought in any court having jurisdiction in patent cases, for an alleged use or infringement of any patented article, device, process, invention, or discovery, where it shall appear that the defendant in such suit purchased the same in good faith for his own personal use from the manufacturer thereof, or from a person or firm engaged in the open sale or practical application thereof, and applied the same to and for his own use, and not for sale, and not in any manufacturing process, if the plaintiff shall not recover the sum of $20 or over, he shall recover no costs against the defendant, unless it shall also appear that the defendant, at the time of such purchase or practical application, had knowledge or actual notice of the existence of such patent, or unless the defendant puts in issue the plaintiff's right to recover anything in the action; provided, that nothing contained herein shall apply to articles manufactured outside the United States; and provided, further, that this act shall not affect suits commenced prior to its passage.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the nomination of Samuel N. Todd, of Piqua, Ohio, to be Supervisor of the Census for the Second District of Ohio.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Charles A. Galloway, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Wisconsin; S. N. Todd, Census Supervisor for the Second District of Ohio; William A. Hunt, Census Supervisor for the Seventh District of Ohio; Passed Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy; First Lieut. T. W. Lay, of the District of Columbia, to be a Captain in the Revenue Service; Second Lieut. Alfred Weston, of Massachusetts, to be a First Lieutenant in the Revenue Service; Third Lieut. John U. Rhodes, of Connecticut, to be a Second Lieutenant in the Revenue Service.

CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT ABOLISHED.

CHICAGO, May 13.—The Board of Education, by unanimous vote, to-night abolished corporeal punishment in public schools. It was generally believed that this had been done years ago, but two recent cases of extreme flogging by teachers disclosed the fact that it had not.

FIRE BURNING WOODLAND

CONFLAGRATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY AND OTHER STATES.

THE FLAMES SPREADING IN PIKE, MONROE, AND WAYNE COUNTIES, PENN.—FIRES STARTED ON LONG ISLAND.

MILFORD, Penn., May 13.—The forest fires continue to rage to an alarming extent in portions of Pike, Monroe, and Wayne Counties, Penn., notwithstanding hundreds of men are fighting the flames day and night. In the north-western districts of Pike County several dwellings and hundreds of acres of valuable timber and other property have been destroyed. Reports from Monroe County say that the Pocono Mountains were ablaze for many miles, and one or two settlements are in danger. Thousands of acres of valuable timber have already been burned, besides a vast quantity of cord-wood, bark, and other property. At Wilsonville, Wayne County, Collingwood & Co. lose over 1,000,000 feet in logs ready for the mills. The woods on the Shawangunk Mountains, in northern Sussex County, N. J., are ablaze. The barns and outbuildings of Hudson Vanetten took fire and were consumed last night. A high wind prevails, and until the wind ceases or a heavy rain comes the fires will continue to spread.

WHITINGS, N. J., May 13.—A forest fire has been raging in the vicinity of this place since 11 o'clock this morning. It started about half a mile north of this place, supposed to have been caused by a freight locomotive of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad. It is now somewhat under control, but has burned a large tract of valuable oak and pine timber. A house, occupied by Clayton Lewis, was in the track of the fire, and was consumed, the occupants having barely time to remove their household goods. The barn of James Giberson was also burned. By the utmost exertion the house of W. R. Finn was saved, although the family had everything packed, ready for a move. A lot of fencing was burned on the farms of D. Hilliard and W. R. Finn. If rain does not fall before long there will not be a piece of green timber left in this region. If the wind should change its course, there is danger of the fire springing up afresh.

ATCO, N. J., May 13.—The fire which yesterday surrounded and last night menaced this village, owing to a change in the direction of the wind, changed its course this morning and is now burning furiously to the eastward. A strong wind, blowing 40 miles an hour, has continued all day from the south-west. Fortunately, the burned district is sparsely settled. An effort is being made, and that is all that can be done, to prevent the fire from spreading to where loss of dwellings, cattle, and perhaps life, might ensue.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., May 13.—A new outbreak of the forest fires is causing much alarm here. Thousands of acres of valuable timber land between this place and Squankum are destroyed, and several homes of berry-pickers are reported as consumed. A fierce gale is blowing from the west. There are no indications of rain.

ALTOONA, Penn., May 13.—Fire is burning steadily through the Clearfield region, destroying much timber land, but very little other property as yet. A small bridge on the Moshannon branch, near Houtzdale, has been damaged by the fire.

PATCHOGUE, Long Island, May 13.—A dense fire has been burning since yesterday afternoon both east and west of this place, and thousands of dollars worth of timber have been destroyed. No houses have been burned, but the settlers manifested great alarm, and turned out to quell the flames. The heaviest loser is Mr. Gerard, but no estimate of individual or total loss has yet been made. The fire bordered the track of the Long Island Railroad, and is supposed to have originated from sparks from the pipes of tramps, who yesterday rested in the woods. The fire is now out.

STUYVESANT NEARLY DESTROYED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BUILDINGS BURNED—THE LOSS OVER $300,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 13.—The Village of Stuyvesant, 11 miles north of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire caught in the storehouse of the New-York and Catskill Steam-ship Company. Among the buildings burned are the Post Office, the house of the New-Jersey Ice Company, the railroad depot, the Stuyvesant Iron Foundry, St. Mary's Church, and all buildings on both sides of the railroad track, covering a space of more than a square mile. Among the fine residences destroyed is that of Senator Wendover. A tramp, giving the name of James Smith, was arrested and lodged in jail here, charged with causing the fire.

The following is a full list of the properties burned: Four storehouses of the New-York, Catskill and Athens Steam-boat Company, and an office owned by Herman Plass & Co., the freight office of Sharts & Wilkinson, a dwelling owned by Hiram Clapp, and occupied by William Colwell, a barber; Hiram Clapp's store, the saloon and grocery of Jacob Mambert, George Murrell's meat market and saloon, Edward Murrell's dry goods and grocery store, a steam flouring mill owned by George B. Schultz and occupied by Best & Wilcoxson, the drug store of Frank Bray, the storehouses and office of the Catskill and Albany Steam-boat Company and Newburg Line, Jacob Whitbeck's fish-nets, Best & Sons' store, lumber and coal yards, Henry Acker's grocery store, Ice-house of New-Jersey, containing 30,000 tons of ice; Hudson River Railroad Depot, Western Union telegraph office, hotel and dwelling of William H. Clapp, Stuyvesant Stove Company's foundry, John Wilcoxson's dwelling, George Shultz's dwelling, Senator Stephen H. Wendover's house, occupied by H. Van Slyck; dwelling of Richard Van Slyck, Dr. Wilbur's dwelling, Mrs. Halsey's dwelling, George Murrell's dwelling, Catholic Church, and the dwelling next to the church, owned by Senator Wendover. The fire spread to the wood-lot of Jacob G. Sickles, and burned over about 10 acres.

The loss is estimated at $300,000; insurance, about $100,000.

AN OHIO TOWN IN FLAMES.

THIRTY-FIVE BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN WEST LIBERTY.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The thriving town of West Liberty, in Logan County, was more than half destroyed by fire this afternoon. A boy, 5 years old, built a fire with powder in a cow stable. In a few minutes the barn was consumed, and the large drug store of Dr. Kurfurst took fire. From that the flames spread to building after building, and block after block, in spite of the exertions of the 2,000 people who were fighting them for dear life, until the whole town seemed ablaze. As goods were carried from the burning buildings and deposited in the streets, the shifting wind would drive the fire toward them, and make it necessary for the tired and worn-out citizens to move them again. Telegrams were sent to Urbana and Bellefontaine for assistance, and at 4 o'clock engines arrived and went to work. The fire kept on, however, until 35 of the principal business houses were in ashes. The loss will amount to several hundred thousand dollars. Incoming trains brought scores of ruffians from surrounding cities, and to-night robbery and thieving are rife. Many citizens are destitute and homeless.

OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fires among the wells in the neighborhood of Duke Centre, Penn., have been subdued and the town is regarded as out of danger. The 35,000-barrel iron-tank of Mitchell & Jones, on the White farm, was still burning at noon to-day. The 10,000-barrel tank at the Baker trestle on the Kendall and Eldred Railroad overflowed, and the trestle was burned, interfering with the movements of trains. Rather formidable fires broke out this forenoon, near Coleville and Bordell, but a large force of men fought them bravely, and now the fires are under control. The number of rigs destroyed last evening will reach 300. Fires still prevail in some parts of Tram Hollow, but the greatest danger there is regarded as past.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* from Connersville, Ind., says the Whitewater Valley Coffin Company's establishment was burned yesterday. The loss is $70,000. The insurance, for $12,000, as follows: $3,000 each in the North American of Philadelphia, Royal of Liverpool, Fire and Marine of Springfield, Mass., and Fire Association of Philadelphia. One hundred workmen are thrown out of employment.

A destructive fire occurred at Boykins Station, Va., on the Roanoke and Seaboard Railroad, Wednesday night, destroying the depot buildings and two large warehouses belonging to the railroad. The fire soon communicated to the Boykins Hotel, R. B. Hart proprietor, which was also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Loss, $8,000; partially insured.

At Fond du Lac, Wis., early yesterday morning, the factory of Mihill's Manufacturing Company, consisting of the main building, warehouse, storehouse, and several outbuildings, with five cars loading from the factory, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $125,000; insurance, $75,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

L. Stahlsger's hotel property, at Turin, Lewis County, N. Y., occupied by Abram Clowes, was burned at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It consisted of two hotels and barns, two stores, and H. J. Thayer's produce depot. The loss is $10,000; insurance about $6,000.

KATE STODDARD'S CURIOUS LETTER.

From the Albany Press, May 8.

Superintendent Louis D. Pillsbury was yesterday the recipient of a novel letter from Mrs. Lizzie Lloyd King, (Kate Stoddard,) confined in the Insane Asylum at Auburn. It was so peculiar in its nature that Gov. Cornell, on seeing it, requested the privilege to retain it, which was granted. Mrs. King is supposed to have murdered Mr. Goodrich, a wealthy real estate owner in Brooklyn, some years ago. She was indicted, but before trial was declared insane and placed in the asylum. The letter in question was constructed by cutting separate letters from a book furnished by the American Bible Society. These were arranged to make a readable letter, and then sewed letter by letter, word by word, and sentence by sentence, until two full sheets, both sides, were covered. The workmanship displays taste and genius. The words and sentences were grammatically constructed. Even the directions on the envelope were wrought in the same way. The cause of her resorting to the method to carry out her purpose was owing to the inmates being prohibited from having either pens, ink, paper, knife, or scissors. The letter was prepared as a petition asking that the "Congress of the United States repeal the State law authorizing persons indicted, but not convicted of a crime, sent to an insane asylum," which law she declares *ex post facto.*

FOREIGN MUSICAL NOTES.

Herr Wagner will personally conduct the revival of "Tristan and Isolde" at the Leipsic opera-house in June.

Mme. Pauline Lucca has made an unprecedented success in Vienna this Spring, particularly in the rôle of Carmen.

The projected concerts announced to be given by M. Lamoureux at the Paris Trocadéro this Summer have been abandoned.

Two new works, a "Pater Noster" and an "Ave Maria," by Signor Verdi, have been performed by the Scala Orchestral Society of Milan.

Von Bülow is to return to London for the Spring Season, and will play for the first time at a concert on the 20th of May at Steinway Hall, in that city.

The following operas have been prohibited by the Government of St. Petersburg: "Boris Godunow," by M. Mussorgski; "The Death of Ivan the Terrible," (English type not available for the original Russian title,) by M. Tolstoi, and "Wassilissa Melentjerva," by M. Ostrowski. It has been stated that the prohibition is attributable to political fears, but it is obvious that his Majesty the Czar takes a paternal interest in the jaws of his subjects.

Richard Wagner has refused to conduct, or even to be present at, the performance in Rome of his "Lohengrin," but he has agreed to lead "Tristan and Isolde" at Leipsic. The fact is that Mme. Cosima Wagner would not even let the Italian deputation see her husband, and replied to their demand that "Lohengrin" being composed and known 30 years, the Romans had had time enough to think about performing it, and that now it was too late for the prophet to interfere.

The last number of the Boston *Musical Record* has two special dispatches from London, dated May 6, as follows: "Mme. Christine Nilsson-Rouzaud yesterday signed a contract with Manager Mapleson to sing in the United States next season, alternating with Mme. Etelka Gerster." "Mr. P. S. Gilmore will sail for New-York to-day. He has engaged several musicians here, among them Hughes, the famous ophecleide player, who was a member of Jullien's orchestra in the United States."

At the funeral service of Wieniawski, at Warsaw, his violin was placed on a cushion of violet velvet at the foot of the bier, and was environed with crowns of laurels presented by his brother artists. Speaking of Wieniawski, it may be stated as a fact known to but a few persons, that when in this country he and Rubinstien had a serious quarrel, and did not exchange a word for many months. They were forced to meet "officially" for rehearsal and performance, but never talked together. Possibly this may have been to the advantage of the public, as each artist was stimulated to make himself the more famous.

A recent London paper says: "The Society of Patrons of the Bayreuth Fund have met at Wiesbaden, and passed a unanimous resolution that 1,000,000 marks (£50,000) should be at once subscribed to perform the Wagnerian operas at Bayreuth. This feat accomplished, they separated. The whole thing seems so easy that it is a wonder nobody ever thought of it before. The resolution thus unanimously passed, the Society of Patrons, as a mere matter of detail, would rather like to see a little of the money." This action of the "Society of Patrons" reminds one of the dictum of a former eminent American statesman, who was more skillful in incurring than discharging debts, and when informed by the Cashier of a bank that his note for $5,000 would fall due the next day, and that there were no funds to his credit, replied magnificently, "Let it be paid, Sir."

The selection of Max Bruch by the Committee of the Liverpool Philharmonic Society to be the successor of Julius Benedict, as conductor, has raised a number of vigorous protests in English journals. The temper in which the subject is treated is illustrated by the following extracts: "From the first it was obvious that the committee was resolved to have a German conductor, only because he was a German, and was therefore guiltless of the horrible crime of being an Englishman. In Herr Max Bruch they have not selected the worst of the Germans, but to compare him with many of our native conductors who were candidates for the post would be simply ridiculous, while the attempted slight to English art will inevitably recoil on those who have so unwisely offered it. The Liverpool Philharmonic must now be content to take a purely local, and almost parochial position in the world of music."

The Parisian announces that "Mme. Patti will appear during the London season in a new work by Jules Cohen, entitled 'Estella.' She is said to be delighted with it. Nicolini will take the part of Fabio." To which the London *Figaro* responds: "Mr. E. Gye can hardly be serious in announcing 'Estella.' The work is an Italian adaptation of 'Les Bluets,' by M. Jules Cohen, produced at the defunct Théâtre Lyrique in 1867, and which, despite the facts that it was Exhibition year, and that its chief interpreter, Mme. Christine Nilsson, was then in the zenith of her fame, failed miserably after a run of 10 nights. It is understood that Mme. Patti has insisted upon the production of this musical curiosity out of regard to her friend M. Cohen. We can forgive much from so popular an artist as Mme. Patti, but while operatic government by the aristocracy has proved fatal both to art and the treasury, government by prima donna is far worse."

THE HOPES OF POLAND.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

Foreseeing war between Russia and Germany at no distant date, the Poles find it necessary to devise a programme to meet contingencies. While everybody regards the speedy conquest of Poland by the German Army as exceedingly probable, there are differences of opinion as to the attitude to be assumed by the natives after the overthrow of Russian rule. There are those who advocate neutrality, or even opposition, unless an independent Kingdom of Poland is re-established by the anticipated conqueror. This view is taken by the middle-class Liberals and a small portion of the nobility, who regard absorption by German culture as a danger much more immediate than annihilation by Russian despotism. The other and much more numerous party, including the bulk of the nobles, and supported by the omnipotent agency of the priests, deems it unwise to discuss future developments, and is content to second any action of the Austro-German allies calculated to bring on a change. Were their hopes ever to be fulfilled, this party would govern the situation, and on political, aristocratic, and ecclesiastical grounds endeavor to enter into a compromise with the powers that be. Both parties are represented, and both programmes pretty openly advocated in the German and Austrian Parliaments; in Russian Poland no one dare utter a syllable but what is steeped in loyalty to the Czar.

GEN. GRANT TO VISIT NEW-MEXICO.

From the Santa Fé New-Mexican, May 3.

The following letter has been received from Gen. U. S. Grant, in response to the invitation extended to him to visit Santa Fé:

GALENA, Ill., April 25.

William Breeden and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have your kind invitation to visit Santa Fé some time during the Summer. It is my expectation to go to Colorado about the latter part of June, to be absent from here some five or six weeks. During my absence I hope to see a little of New-Mexico, and I will, of course, take in its capital, the ancient city, of which I have heard a good deal. Without seeing Santa Fé, I should have not seen anything of New-Mexico. I accept, therefore, your kind invitation with great pleasure, and I will let some one of your committee know the date as soon as it is determined upon. Very truly yours,

U. S. GRANT.

A VICTIM OF BAD LUCK.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 13.—Within 24 hours a remarkable run of hard luck befell Daniel Cornwell, an ice-dealer and farmer. This morning at 9 o'clock a team drawing his ice-wagon ran away, demolishing the wagon. Last evening at 6 o'clock a load of hay tipped over, severely injuring him. At midnight his house and barn, with all the furniture, hay, grain, horses, and cattle, were burned by incendiaries. The loss is over $12,000; insurance small.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: The Mississippi Scheme; The Contest in Illinois; General Political Work; The Recreant Delegates; Five Forks Fought Again; A Commercial Banquet; The Dog Show a Success; The Trial at West Point; The Methodist Leaders; The News at Washington; The Work of the Flames; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Solid Silver Forks and Spoons, Tea Sets and fancy pieces at greatly reduced prices, by the manufacturer, F. FORD, No. 887 Broadway, up stairs.

To kill moths use Brigham's Aromatic CAMPHOR. Large packages, 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

Fine Pearl Derbys, $1 90; worth $3. SILK HATS, $3 20; worth $5. 15 New Church-st. ...

Spring and Summer Styles.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS and WALKING BOOTS and SHOES.
LARGEST STOCK OF FINE WORK IN THE CITY,
ready made and to measure.
A PERFECT AND EASY FIT GUARANTEED.
Gentlemen's fine French calf and kid DRESS GAITERS and OXFORD TIES, $3 50, $4, and $5.
Ladies' fine BUTTON BOOTS and kid TIES, $2 50, $3, and $4, at BROOK'S, 1,196 Broadway, cor. 29th-st.

Rupture radically cured by Dr. Marsh's treatment; 40 years' practical experience. Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church. No up-town branch.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

DE KOVEN—BENNETT.—At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, England, on Thursday, April 8, LE ROY, eldest son of the Rev. Henry De Koven, D. D., of Newport, R. I., to ALICE, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Oatley Bennett, Esq., of Bruton, Somersetshire. No cards.

OLYPHANT—MULLER.—On Wednesday, May 12, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Edward A. Washburn, D. D., CAROLINE WETMORE, daughter of Francis R. Muller, to ROBERT OLYPHANT.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On the 11th inst., JOSEPHINE WESTERFIELD, only child of George D. and Josephine Archer, aged 3 years 3 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Westerfield, No. 53 West 47th-st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment. No flowers.

BECKETT.—On the 13th inst., MARY F., widow of John Beckett.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 257 Spring-st. Interment on Saturday at Green-Wood.

BERIER.—At Fort Hamilton, May 12, JULIA A., wife of F. E. Berier, and daughter of the late Gen. Henry Stanton, United States Army.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Fort Hamilton, Saturday, 15th inst., 3 P. M. No flowers, please.

BUCKNALL.—This A. M., May 13, 1880, about 4 o'clock, at her residence, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., Miss M. ELIZABETH BUCKNALL.

Funeral services at the house, Saturday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Burial at convenience of the family.

CLARK.—JANE M. CLARK, widow of Charles C. Clark, and daughter of the late Enos and Eliza Burrows.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 126 East 112th-st., on Friday, May 14, at 1 P. M.

DAY.—At Orange, N. J., Thursday, May 13, WHEATON DAY, formerly of Hartford, Conn., in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. C. D. Estey, Arlington-av., East Orange, this Friday, 14th inst., at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

DILWORTH.—On 13th inst., EMMA BURRELL DILWORTH, youngest daughter of Wm. R. and Emma B. Dilworth, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Will be buried from Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Saturday morning, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral.

DUFFIN.—Suddenly, on the 12th inst., Dr. JOHN P. DUFFIN, in the 63d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 159 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

HAZARD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 12, EMILY, wife of Edward C. Hazard, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 36 Grove-st., on Friday, May 14, at 1:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

OVINGTON.—At Chicago, on the 11th inst., WILLIAM H. OVINGTON, eldest son of Henry A. and Mary H. Ovington, in the 58th year of his age.

The remains will be brought on for interment in Green-Wood. Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, in Brooklyn, No. 81 Cranberry-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PAULSON.—On Wednesday evening, May 12, CHARLES PAULSON, formerly of Nottingham, England.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 367 Lincoln-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

PRICE.—In Newark, N. J., on the 12th inst., AARON O. PRICE, in the 73d year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 215 Littleton-av., Newark, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

RODMAN.—On the 7th inst., at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., in the 74th year of his age, WILLIAM, youngest son of the late Thomas Rodman, of Newburg.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, May 11, HANCORD SMITH, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 332 West 21st-st., on Saturday, 15th inst., at 11 A. M. Interment at Ridgefield, N. J.

SULLIVAN.—Tuesday, the 11th inst., at his residence, No. 75 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, THOMAS SULLIVAN, aged 68 years.

Funeral services on Friday, the 14th inst., at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner Remsen and Henry sts., at 4 P. M. Prayers at the house at 3:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

VAN WINKLE.—In Brooklyn, at his residence, on Tuesday, May 11, GEORGE W. VAN WINKLE, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his residence, No. 233 St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 16, at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, May 15, 1880, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Scythia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship Canada, via Havre, and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Habsburg, via Southampton and Bremen; on Thursday, at 6 A. M., for Ireland, by steam-ship City of Montreal, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Frisia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Baltic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 7 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Ethiopia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Main, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg and Bremen steamers only. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York May 11. The mails for New-foundland leave New-York May 10. The mails for Jamaica, Colombia, and Greytown leave New-York May 11. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific leave New-York May 11. The mails for Hayti leave New-York May 12. The mails for Havana leave New-York May 13. The mails for Venezuela and Curacoa leave New-York May 15. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco May 22. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco June 5.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 8, 1880.

NEPTUNITE, OR FIBER-MAIL.

The new process of rendering Silks, Velvets, Woolens, Cottons, Leather, Feathers, &c., *water-repellent*, and proof against moths and mildew.

Merchants, manufacturers, and others are invited to examine the goods now on exhibition at the rooms No. 28 West 14th-st.

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INCURABLES NO LONGER.—BRIGHT'S DISease, diabetes, dropsy, paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, consumption, malaria, nervous debility, losses, strictures, gravel, stone, ulcers, varicocele, kidney, bladder, prostate gland, and men's diseases. A medical treatise free, giving directions for their permanent cure without cutting, caustic, sounds, or pain, by the European and American Medical Bureau; Specialty, physicians' prescriptions and Azahel Natural Mineral Spring Water. Offices, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITtle Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York.—The nineteenth anniversary of this Mission will be celebrated on FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, in the New-York Academy of Music. Addresses by Rev. Wm. Lloyd, D. D., and Rev. John Peddie, D. D. Singing by the children and young people of the Bible classes, under direction of Prof. Theodore E. Perkins. Doors open at 7:15 o'clock; exercises commence 7:45.

Tickets, at the door of the Academy, 50 cents.

A. S. HATCH, President.

J. F. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS.—HAY-RACKS, Mangers, Stall-guards, Posts, &c.; our own make, of No. 1 iron; castings straight and smooth. Send for a catalogue. JANES & KIRTLAND, No. 15 Murray-st.

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T. M. STEWART'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING Works, 326 7th-av., New-York. Send for circulars.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

THE HEART OF HOLLAND. By HENRY HAVARD. Translated by Mrs. CASHEL HOEY. 8vo, paper, 10 cents. (No. 131 in the *Franklin-Square Library.*)

HARPER'S FRANKLIN-SQUARE LIBRARY. LATEST ISSUES.

	Cents.
116. For Her Dear Sake. By Mary Cecil Hay	15
117. Prince Hugo. By Maria M. Grant	15
118. From Generation to Generation. By Lady Augusta Noel	15
119. Young Lord Penrith. By John Berwick Harwood	15
120. Clara Vaughan. By R. D. Blackmore	15

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THIRD TERM POLITICS. By HORACE WHITE. 12 pages. INDIVIDUALITY IN POLITICS. By CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr. 16 pages. CONDITIONS AND LIMITS OF PARTY FEALTY. By MATTHEW HALE. 12 pages. Price, single copy, 2 cents; 100 copies, $1 50. If sent by mail 1 cent per copy additional for postage. Address INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, No. 8 Union-square, New-York, N. Y.

JULIE P. SMITH'S NEW NOVEL, LUCY.

By the author of "Widow Goldsmith's Daughter," is ready this week. A capital book.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

SPLENDID NOVELTIES.—RARE LITERARY Novelties and Summer Fashions in the June number of DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Now ready; 25 cents, post free. Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 17 East 14th-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting will be held at No. 8 East 59th-st. THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT O. H. FORD, Sec. JACOB HESS, Presid.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 13.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 3 P. M.

$1,000 U. S. 4s R., 1907 .... 107⅜

SALES TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—MAY 13.

THIRD CALL, 2:30 P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, May 13—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation opened generally firm, and in many instances at a slight advance on the closing quotations of yesterday. The market, however, soon became depressed, and large offerings of Pacific Mail, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Reading, Erie, and Western Union, induced free sales of the entire list and caused a rapid decline in values. The dealings during the afternoon were characterized by a weak and unsettled tone. There were occasional intervals of firmness, but they proved to be of very brief duration, and toward the close the bears made a most determined attack, which seemed to be directed against the entire active list, and resulted in bringing prices down to the lowest figures of the day. The final dealings were weak and unsettled in tone, and the quotations current showed a decline on the day's transactions ranging from ½ to 5¼ ⅌ cent., the South-western shares, the Coal stocks, Canada Southern, Pacific Mail, Michigan Central, Erie, Western Union, and Northern Pacific being most prominent in the downward movement.

The transactions aggregated 375,578 shares, including 70,900 Erie, 48,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 35,400 Lake Shore, 30,400 Wabash Pacific, 20,600 Pacific Mail, 21,800 St. Paul, 16,900 Western Union, 14,400 Reading, 13,800 New-Jersey Central, 12,500 Kansas and Texas, 10,700 Ohio and Mississippi, 9,200 North-west, 8,900 Iron Mountain, 7,100 New-York Central, 6,400 Delaware and Hudson, 5,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 4,800 Ontario and Western, 4,700 St. Louis and San Francisco, 4,600 Northern Pacific, 4,400 Canada Southern, 3,800 Union Pacific, 3,600 C., C. and I. C., and 2,400 Michigan Central.

North-west declined from 91 to 89¼; St. Paul rose from 74⅜ to 74¼, declined to 72⅜, and closed at 72⅜. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 79⅞ to 77⅞, recovered to 78⅛, and receded to 75¼; Delaware and Hudson declined from 74 to 70¼; and New-Jersey Central from 69¼ to 67; Reading sold down from 49½ to 45, and recovered to 45¼; Erie receded from 37⅛ to 34⅛, and closed at 34⅝; do. preferred fell off from 59⅛ to 57½; Pacific Mail dropped from 37⅞ to 33¼; Lake Shore sold down from 103⅜ to 101¼, and recovered to 102; New-York Central declined from 126⅛ to 125; and Canada Southern from 56⅛ to 52; Michigan Central advanced from 81⅝ to 82, and reacted to 79; Wabash Pacific sold down from 33 to 29; do. preferred from 60⅛ to 57; Kansas and Texas broke from 33⅜ to 30¼, and closed at 30⅝; Iron Mountain receded from 43⅞ to 40⅝; Union Pacific from 84½ to 82⅝; Western Union fell off from 101¼ to 100⅜, recovered to 101, and declined to 98¾; Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold down from 40 to 39; Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 28⅛ to 25⅛; Hannibal and St. Joseph rose from 27⅜ to 27½, and reacted to 26; do. preferred advanced from 69⅞ to 69⅝, and receded to 68; St. Louis and San Francisco sold up from 33 to 34, receded to 31½, recovered to 33, and declined to 30, with final sales at 31; do. preferred rose from 43 to 45, and receded to 40; Northern Pacific advanced from 23 to 23⅛, and fell off to 21; do. preferred sold up from 45⅛ to 45⅝, and reacted to 42⅛; Ontario and Western rose from 28⅛ to 28⅜, and sold down to 27⅜; Louisville and Nashville declined from 124⅛ to 121, and Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans from 26 to 25.

The Money market worked easily throughout the day, and Stock Exchange borrowers found ready accommodation in the early dealings at 5 ⅌ cent., while at the close the ruling rate was 4 ⅌ cent. The Government bond dealers supplied their requirements at 3@4 ⅌ cent. Time loans on stocks were offered at 5 ⅌ cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5@5½ ⅌ cent. The following are the rates of domestic exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 3-16, selling 5-16 premium; Charleston, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial par, bank $2 50 premium; St. Louis, 50 premium; Chicago, 75 premium, and Boston, 25c. discount.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for British Consols, which advanced to 99⅞@99⅞ for money, and 99⅝@99⅞ for the account. United States Government bonds were quiet and firm; new 4½s sold at 110⅝, ex coupon. American railway securities were active but irregular; Erie common rose from 37⅞ to 38½, and reacted to 37⅞; do. consolidated Seconds advanced from 90⅜ to 91, and closed at 90½; do. consolidated Firsts rose from 119 to 120, and do. Funded 5s from 82@85 to 83@85; Illinois Central sold up from 105@106 to 106½@107; Pennsylvania was quoted at 53⅜, ex dividend; Reading advanced from 24⅜ to 25⅛, and New-York Central from 130 to 130½; Atlantic and Great Western Seconds advanced from 71½ to 73, and receded to 71½; do. Seconds rose from 33 to 33¼, and reacted to 32⅝. This was settling day on the London Stock Exchange. Bar Silver declined to 52 3-16d. ⅌ ounce. The statement of the Bank of England for the past fiscal week shows an increase in specie of £110,000, and the proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 46⅝ ⅌ cent., is now 46.3 ⅌ cent. The rate of discount at the bank remains unchanged at 3 ⅌ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined from 85f. 72½c. to 85f. 22½c. Exchange on London declined to 25f. 26½c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking quotations remain unchanged at $4 86½ for 60-day bills and $4 89½ for demand. The volume of business was light, transactions being effected at $4 85 to $4 85½ for 60 days, $4 87½ to $4 88 for demand, $4 88⅛ to $4 88¼ for cable transfers, and $4 83½ to $4 84 for commercial bills.

Government bonds were inactive and without material change in quotations. Railroad bonds were fairly active, but very irregular, the Erie consolidated Seconds being again most prominent in the transactions. These bonds advanced from 88⅜ to 89⅝, fell off to 88, and closed at 88¼; Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts rose from 38⅞ to 39⅝, and reacted to 39; Wabash consolidated convertibles declined 3½ ⅌ cent.; Texas Pacific incomes and Great Western Firsts, 1½ ⅌ cent.; C., C. and I. C. supplementary Firsts, Kansas and Texas Seconds, Lake Shore consolidated coupon Firsts, and C., C., C. and I. Firsts, 1 ⅌ cent.; Michigan Central 7s, ½ ⅌ cent.; Lake Erie and Western Firsts, ¾ ⅌ cent., and Denver and Rio Grande Firsts, ½ ⅌ cent.; New-Jersey Central Firsts convertible assented advanced 2⅜; do. consolidated assented, 1½; International Seconds Purchasing Committee receipts, 2; do. incomes, 1½; Chesapeake and Ohio, class B, 1¼; do. currency 6s, 1⅜; Keokuk and Des Moines Firsts, Fort Wayne Thirds, Southern Pacific of California Firsts, Winona and St. Peter Firsts, and Cincinnati and Springfield Firsts, guaranteed by C., C., C. and I.; St. Paul gold bonds, ¼, and Missouri Pacific Firsts, New-York Elevated Firsts, North-western gold coupons, and Lake Shore consolidated *coupon Seconds, ½ ⅌ cent. In State bonds* Louisiana consols declined ¼ ⅌ cent., to 47; District of Columbia 3.65s, coupon, sold at 94½; Alabama, class A, at 37½; Missouri 6s of 1882-3 at 104; and Tennessee 6s, new series, at 28⅜.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1880.

Receipts	$1,323,791 41
Payments	2,671,101 17
Balance, coin	96,327,257 66
Balance, note	7,540,665 33

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MAY 13.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107⅝	107⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	109	109
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	103	103
Adams Express	115	115
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany and Susquehanna	107¾	107¾
Alton and Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton and Terre Haute pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph	41	39
American District Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Water Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Land Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
B., C. R. and Northern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans	26	25
Cleve., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake and Ohio 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. and I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and North-west pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidation Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumberland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware and Hudson Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excelsior Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Homestake Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis, Bloomington and West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk and Des Moines pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
La Plata	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville and Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lou., N. Alb. and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mariposa pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marietta and Cincinnati 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris and Essex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maryland Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York and New-Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Elevated	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York, Lake Erie and Western pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Railway and Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car Company	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rensselaer and Saratoga	120	120
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and San Francisco 1st pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Sioux City pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Ont. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Adams Express	115	115	100
Atlantic and Pac. Telegraph	40	39	1,300
American Dist. Telegraph	31	30	1,300
Boston Water Power	9	9	100
B., C. R. and Northern	64	64	100
Canada Southern	56⅛	52	4,400
Climax Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100
Chicago, St. Louis and N. O.	26⅝	25	700
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind.	[illegible]	70	600
Chesapeake and Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,100
Col., Chi. and Ind. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,600
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	120	120	150
Chicago, St. Paul and Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	300
Chicago and North-west	91	89¼	9,100
Chicago and North-west pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	74⅛	72⅜	21,450
Chi., Mil. and St. Paul pref.	101	100⅝	350
Cleveland and Pittsburg	111	111	200
Central Pacific	64	64	100
Del., Lack. and West.	79⅞	75¼	48,200
Del. and Hudson Canal	74	70¼	6,400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	27⅜	26	1,700
Han. and St. Joseph pref.	69⅞	68	3,600
Houston and Texas	[illegible]	51	100
Illinois Central	[illegible]	103	700
Ind., Bloom. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	300
Keokuk and Des Moines	9	9	100
Lake Shore	103⅜	101¼	35,400
Lake Erie and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	800
Louisville and Nashville	124⅛	121	800
Manhattan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000
Marietta and Cin. 2d pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Metropolitan Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	378
Michigan Central	[illegible]	79	2,400
Mobile and Ohio	15	[illegible]	300
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	33⅜	30¼	12,500
Morris and Essex	107	107	900
Nash., Chat. and St. Louis	70	70	1,000
New Central Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	600
New-Jersey Central	69¼	67	13,800
New-York Central	126⅛	125	7,100
New-York Elevated	115	114	345
New-York, L. E. and West.	37⅞	34⅛	60,900
N. Y., L. E. and West. pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,300
Northern Pacific	23⅛	21	1,100
Northern Pacific pref.	45⅝	42⅛	3,500
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	25⅛	10,500
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	200
Ontario and Western	28⅜	27⅜	4,800
Ohio Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Pacific Mail	37⅞	33¼	20,600
Philadelphia and Reading	49½	45	14,400
Peoria, Decatur and E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
Standard Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,320
Sutro Tunnel	[illegible]	[illegible]	300
St. L. and S. Francisco	34	30	1,300
St. L. and S. Francisco pref.	45	40	3,400
St. L. and S. F. 1st pref.	64	[illegible]	100
St. L. and Iron Mountain	43⅞	40⅝	8,900
St. Paul and S. City pref.	73	[illegible]	300
Union Pacific	84½	82⅝	3,815
Wabash, St. L. and Pacific	33	29	[illegible]
Wab., St. L. and Pac. pref.	60⅛	57	20,700
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105	100
Western Union Telegraph	101¼	98⅝	16,900
Total sales			375,578

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1880, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1880, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	107⅝	107⅝
United States currency 6s, 1895	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1896	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States currency 6s, 1899	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the closing rates of foreign exchange:

	Counter Rates.	Selling Rates.
London:		
60-days sight	@485½	485 @485½
Demand	@488½	487½@488
Cable transfers	@490	488⅛@488¼
Commercial	@	483½@484
Commercial, 5 days	@	485 @485½
Paris francs:		
60-days sight	518¾@520	520 @521¼
Demand	516¼@516⅞	517½@516⅞
Cable transfers	@515⅝	@516¼
Commercial	@	[illegible]
Commercial, 5 days	@	[illegible]
Swiss francs:		
60-days sight	519⅜@520	519⅜@520
Demand	516¼@517½	516¼@517½
Belgium francs:		
60-days sight	520 @521¼	[illegible]
Demand	517½@518¾	[illegible]
Reichsmarks:		
60-days sight	94½@ 95¼	94⅜@ 95
Demand	95⅜@ 95⅝	95⅜@ 95½
Commercial	@	94¼@ 94⅜
Commercial, 5 days	@	94⅜@ 94½

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Exchanges	$169,071,163
Balances	6,562,636

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

[illegible]

And the following for railway mortgages:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MAY 13.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	122¾	124¼
United Railroads of New-Jersey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Railroad pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hestonville Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Homestake Mining Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of *Thirty cents ⅌ share* for April, payable May 25, at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway.

The earnings of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company for the first week in May show an increase of $10,300.

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the first week in May were $39,300.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company's earnings for the first week in May show an increase of $16,493.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 13.—The following were the official closing prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	[illegible]	Julia Consolidated	[illegible]
Alta	[illegible]	Justice	[illegible]
Argenta	[illegible]	Jackson	[illegible]
Belcher	[illegible]	Lady Washington	[illegible]
Best and Belcher	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Bullion	[illegible]	Mono	[illegible]
Bodie	[illegible]	Mammoth	[illegible]
Bechtel	[illegible]	McClinton	[illegible]
Boston Consolidated	[illegible]	Northern Belle	[illegible]
Bulwer	[illegible]	Navajo	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	Ophir	[illegible]
Belvidere	[illegible]	Oro	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Chollar	[illegible]	Potosi	[illegible]
Consolidated Virginia	[illegible]	Raymond and Ely	[illegible]
Crown Point	[illegible]	Real del Monte	[illegible]
Consolidated Pacific	[illegible]	Savage	[illegible]
Caledonia	[illegible]	Sierra Nevada	[illegible]
Dudley	[illegible]	South Bulwer	[illegible]
Eureka Consolidated	[illegible]	Syndicate	[illegible]
Exchequer	[illegible]	Silver Hill	[illegible]
Gould and Curry	[illegible]	Tioga	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	Tip Top	[illegible]
Goodshaw	[illegible]	Tuscarora	[illegible]
Hale and Norcross	[illegible]	Union Consolidated	[illegible]
Imperial	[illegible]	Wales	[illegible]
Independence	[illegible]	Yellow Jacket	[illegible]

CLOSING BOSTON PRICES.

BOSTON, Mass., May 13.—The following are the closing prices at the Boston Stock Exchange to-day:

Water Power	[illegible]	Eastern R. R.	37
Boston Land	[illegible]	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 1st 7s	115	Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. L. g. 7s	114	Copper Falls	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. 2d 7s	120	Duncan Silver	[illegible]
Atch. & Top. L. 8s	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Eastern R. R. [illegible]	[illegible]	International	[illegible]
Hartford & Erie 7s	[illegible]	Pewabic, (new stock)	[illegible]
Atch. & Topeka R. R.	[illegible]	Quincy	[illegible]
Boston & Albany R. R.	[illegible]	Ridge	4
Boston & Maine R. R.	[illegible]	Silver Islet	[illegible]
Bur. & Mo. in Neb.	[illegible]	Madison Copper Mine	[illegible]
Chi., C., Dub. & Minn.	[illegible]	Allouez Mining Co.	10
Cin., San. & Clev.	[illegible]		

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 13—12:30 P. M.—United States 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds, 110⅝, ex coupon. Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 72; do. second mortgage, 33⅛; New-Jersey Central Consols, 107; Erie, 38½; do. second Consols, 91; Illinois Central, 106; Pennsylvania Central, 53¼, ex dividend; Reading, 25¼; New-York Central, 130⅝. British Consols, 99⅞ for money, and 99 5-16 for the account.

4 P. M.—Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees' certificates, 71½; do. second mortgage, 32⅝; Erie, 37⅞; Illinois Central, 106⅝; Pennsylvania Central, 53⅛; Reading, 25⅛; New-York Central, 130. British Consols, 99 5-16 for money, and 99 1-16 for the account. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cent. Rentes, 85f. 22½c. for the account.

PARIS, May 13.—Exchange on London, 25f. 26½c. for checks. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2,731,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—3 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 13-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 9-32d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 2,650 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6⅝d.

5:15 P. M.—Cotton—Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 11-32d. Futures closed steady at to-day's highest prices.

LONDON, May 13.—The following are the details of the wool sales yesterday: 3,065 bales Adelaide—Fleece, 1s. 2d.@1s. 7d.; scoured, 1s. 8½d.@1s. 11d.; greasy, 6d.@9d.; locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 10½d.; lambs, 1s. 1d.@1s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. 9½d.@1s. 9d.; greasy, 7½d.@1s. 1½d.; 2,057 bales Sydney and Queensland—Fleece, 1s. 5½d.@1s. 9½d.; scoured, 1s. 8½d.@1s. 9½d.; greasy, 6½d.@1s. 3d.; locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 10d.; lambs, 1s. 6½d.@1s. 3d.; scoured, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d.; greasy, 6½d.@11½d.; 1,165 bales Port Phillip—Fleece at 1s. 4d.@1s. 6d.; scoured, 1s. 4d.@1s. 9d.; greasy, 9d.@1s. 2d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 2d.; lambs, 1s. 1d.@1s. 4½d.; greasy, 10d.@1s. 1½d.; 1,879 bales New-Zealand—Fleece at 1s. 4d.@1s. 6d.; scoured, 1s. 4d.@1s. 9d.; greasy, 9d.@1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, 6½d.@1s. 1d.; scoured, 1s. 8½d.@1s. 9½d.; greasy, 9d.; 1,485 bales Cape—Fleece at 1s.@1s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. 4d.@1s. 9½d.; greasy, 6½d.@1s. 2½d.; locks and pieces, 6d.@1s. 1d.; lambs, 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10½d. At to-day's sale about 10,000 bales were disposed of, chiefly Sydney, Victorian, and New-Zealand. The tone was quieter, and a good many lots were bought in, chiefly greasy, the demand for France having slackened.

LONDON, May 13—4 P. M.—Linseed-oil, £27 5s. ⅌ ton. Sugar, 20s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96°, and 22s.@23s. 6d. for Cuba Muscovado fair refining, afloat.

BREMEN, May 13.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 39 marks ⅌ 110 lb.

ANTWERP, May 13.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 89¼f. ⅌ 100 kilos.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,345 head; total for the week thus far, 13,430 head; for the same time last week, 11,405 head; consigned through, 626 cars; market dull and tending downward; supply liberal; sales of fair to choice Steers at $4 35@$4 75; several cars remain unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; total for the week thus far, 9,800 head; for the same time last week, 13,000 head; consigned through, 17 cars; market dull and prices a shade lower; offerings generally of good quality; sales of fair to good clipped Sheep at $4 70@$5; a few held over. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,500 head; total for the week thus far, 23,340 head; for the same time last week, 23,850 head; consigned through, 27 cars; market strong and higher, only owing to the light supply; the demand is only half supplied; sales of good to choice Yorkers at $4 50@$4 75; light mixed, $4 30@$4 50; heavy and medium, $4 20@$4 60; Pigs, $3 75@$4 00.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 27,600 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market weaker and 5c. lower; common to fair rough mixed, $4@$4 30; good to choice mixed, $4 35@$4 45; choice heavy, $4 50@$4 60; light, $4 20@$4 50. Cattle—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market firmer for good; common to fair shipping, $4@$4 25; good to choice, $4 40@$5; butchers' quiet and slow; Bulls, $3@$3; Cows, $2@$3 50; stockers and feeders active and firm at $3@$4 20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; clipped in good demand at $4 50@$5 10; wooled, $5 75@$6 ⅌ cwt.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—Hogs active and a shade higher; Yorkers, $4 30@$4 45; Bacon, $4 40@$4 45; heavy shipping, $4 45@$4 80; rough mixed, $3 90@$4 15; receipts, 9,500 head; shipments, 5,700 head. Cattle in fair demand but unchanged; receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Sheep steady and unchanged; demand exceeds supply; receipts, 100 head; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., May 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,480 head of through and 17 head of local stock; all sold out; prices fully 20c.@25c. higher than on Monday. Hogs—Receipts, 2,535 head; Philadelphias, $4 75@$4 90; Yorkers, $4 50@$4 65. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head; none for sale; feeling only fair for next week.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; buyers and sellers apart; sales, 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 22; 500 bushels per sample at $1 17. Corn firmer; sales, 2,600 bushels No. 2 Mixed at 43½c.; 2,000 bushels do. at 43¾c.; 10,000 bushels per sample at 43c.; 43,500 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 43½c.; 43,000 bushels do. at 43½c. Oats steady, with a good demand; sales, 14,000 bushels No. 2 Western, to arrive, at 36½c.; 14,000 bushels do., spot *on private terms. Barley dull but firm. Rye inactive;* Western held at 82c.@83c. Mill-feed in fair demand and firm, selling at the mills: coarse, $20; fine, $20; finished, $21 ⅌ ton. Freights to New-York—Railroad—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5¼c. Canal—Wheat higher at 6½c.; Corn, 6c.; Oats, 4c.; Pine Lumber, to Albany, $2 50 ⅌ 1,000; to New-York, $3 25; Staves, to New-York, $1 75@$1 80. Receipts—Railroads—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 20,600 bushels; Oats, 9,800 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels. Canal—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 84,000 bushels; Corn, 76,000 bushels. Shipments—Railroads—Flour, 2,840 bbls.; Wheat, 15,500 bushels; Corn, 39,580 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Canal to tide-water—Wheat, 160,000 bushels; Corn, 240,550 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels. Intermediate Points—Corn, 3,500 bushels.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13.—Wheat irregular; options higher, and cash lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 18 cash and May; $1 18½@$1 13⅝, June; $1 08, July; No. 3 do., 96½c.@97c.; Rejected, 80c.@88c. Corn steady and firm at 37⅛c. cash and May; 36⅞c., June; 37⅜c., July; 37½c., August. Oats quiet but firm at 30⅜c. cash; 30½c.@30⅝c., June; 28c., July. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Pork easier at $10 30@$10 35, cash; $10 32½@$10 35, June; $10 45@$10 47½, July; $10 60, August. Lard easier at $6 95@$6 97½, cash; $6 95, June; $6 97½@$7, July. Bulk-meats in good demand and a shade higher; Shoulders, $4 20; Short Rib, $6 40; Short Clear, $6 60. Eggs, 9½c.@10c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 4¼c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 78,000 bushels; Corn, 209,500 bushels; Oats, 76,000 bushels; Rye, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 1,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 182,000 bushels; Corn, 140,000 bushels; Oats, 136,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. Afternoon Board—Wheat firmer at $1 13½, May; $1 13, June; $1 07½, July. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats firmer but ¼c. lower. Pork easier at $10 27½, June; $10 40, July. Lard easier and 2½c. lower.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.—Flour quiet; fancy, $5 25@$5 75; choice, $5 07½ bid, cash; sales at $4 80, June; Treble Extra, $4 65 asked. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 12@$1 12½, cash; $1 12½@$1 12½, May; $1 05@$1 05⅞, June; 98⅞c., July; 95c.@95⅞c., August; No. 3 do., $1 07½. Corn higher at 35¼c.@35½c., cash; 34½c.@34⅝c., May; 34⅜c., June; 35⅜c.@35⅞c., July. Oats firmer at 30¼c.@30⅜c. July. Rye firmer at 80c. Barley—No market. Pork stronger at $10 50, cash; $10 60@$10 67½, July; held higher at $6 90 asked. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, 4c.; Clear Rib, $6 25@$6 30; Clear Sides, $6 50. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, $4 20@$4 50; Clear Rib, $6 95; Clear Sides, $7 20. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 6,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 13.—Flour quiet but firm; Family, $4 90@$5 20; fancy, $5 20@$5 60. Wheat strong and higher; choice Red, $1 20; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 18; receipts, 2,100 bushels; shipments, 2,300 bushels. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 38c.; good demand and firm at 40½c.@40¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet. Pork easier at $10 75. Lard stronger at $6 87½@$6 90. Bulk-meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, $4; Clear Rib, $6½. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 4½c.; Clear Rib, 6½c.; Clear Sides, $7 50. Whisky steady at $1 06. Butter heavy; choice Western Reserve, 15c.@17c.; choice Central Ohio, 12c.@15c. Sugar quiet; hards, 9½c.@10½c.; New-Orleans, 7½c.@8½c. Hogs active, firm, and higher; common, $3 25@$4 10; light, $4 20@$4 40; packing, $4 40@$4 50; butchers', $4 50@$4 60; receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 535 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 13.—Flour unchanged; sales, 725 bbls. Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 26; White State, $1 23@$1 25; Red do., $1 27@$1 28. Corn steady; High Mixed, 51c.; No. 2 Mixed, 49c. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at 85c. Rye dull and unchanged; Canada nominally 85c. in bond. Corn-meal steady and unchanged; bolted, $21; unbolted, $20 50. Mill-feed dull and unchanged; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22. Canal Freights—Wheat and Peas, 4½c.; Corn and Rye, 4¼c.; Barley, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $1 65 to Albany; $2 25 to New-York. Receipts—Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Lumber, 753,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 710 bbls.; Peas, 8,500 bushels; Lumber, 800,000 feet. Grain on the Canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday noon—Wheat, 1,300,000 bushels; Corn, 1,300,000 bushels; Oats, 112,000 bushels; Barley, 9,800 bushels; Rye, 157,000 bushels; Peas, 16,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 13.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat opened unsettled, advanced ¼c., and closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard and soft nominal; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and May, $1 13⅞; June, $1 13, July, $1 08⅞; No. 3 do., 96¼c.; No. 4 do., 86c.; Rejected, 76c. Corn quiet but firm; No. 2, 37⅜c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 30½c. Rye firmer at 80c. for No. 1. Barley firm; No. 2 Spring, 69c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork quiet at $10 25, cash and May; $10 35, June. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 90, cash and May; $7, June. Hogs firm and unchanged at $4 25@$4 40. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4¼c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Barley, 3,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 13.—Wheat weak; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16; Amber Michigan, $1 22; No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1 22; May, $1 20¼; June, $1 15½; July, $1 05; August, 99¾c.; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 13; Western Amber, $1 22; No. 2 Red Mixed, $1 17. Corn weak; High Mixed, 42½c.; No. 2, spot, 41¼c.; May, 41¼c.; Rejected, 40¼c.; damaged, 37½c. Oats dull and nominal. At the close—Wheat easy; No. 2 Red Winter, May, $1 19¾; June, $1 14½; July, $1 04½. Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 73,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 87,000 bushels; Corn, 179,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—Flour steady; Extra, $4; do. Family, $4 50; A No. 1, $5@$5 25; choice to fancy, $5@$5 50. Wheat steady at $1 05@$1 07. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady; No. 2, 85c.@90c. Pork steady at $11@$11 50. Lard quiet but steady; prime Steam, $7. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, $4 10; Clear Rib, $6 42½; Clear Sides, $6 37½. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, $4 75; Clear Rib, $7 10; Clear Sides, $7 50. Sugar-cured Hams, 9½c.@10½c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 06.

DETROIT, Mich., May 13.—Flour a shade higher, with a very active demand; sales, 800 bbls. White at $5 75@$5 80. Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16⅛, May; $1 16¼, June, $1 13⅝; July, $1 10⅛. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats scarce and firmer; No. 1 White, 40¼c.; No. 2 do., 40c.; No. 1 Mixed, 37½c.; No. 2 do., 37c. Clover-seed dull and neglected; prime nominally $4@$4 10. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 2,300 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 900 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 1,800 bushels.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 13.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 26½c. Resin quiet at $1 for Strained, $1 05 for good Strained. Tar firm at $1 25. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 for Hard, $1 75 for Yellow Dip, and $2 40 for Virgin. Corn quiet; prime White, 60c.@61c.; Mixed, 57c.@58c.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 13.—Petroleum steady and unchanged at 7½c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., May 13.—Highwines steady at $1 07.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The only sale effected at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, May 13, was by C. J. Lyon, who, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lease of lot 25 by ½ block, No. 48 East Broadway, north side, between Catharine and Market sts., lease dated March 22, 1868, ground rent $375 per annum, for $5,025, to T. P. Hayes. The sale announced for yesterday, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of dwelling, with lot, No. 135 West 22d-st., west of 6th-av., was not offered.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, May 13.

Madison-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 61st-st., 25x85; Robert B. Lynd to Augustus Marsh ... $36,500
3d-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 58th-st., 25x75; Michael Evans to Alice Mahoney ... nom.
10th-av., e. s., 23d Ward, Lot No. 473; Clark Bell and wife to John Dimmig ... 3,200
73d-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 9d-av., 39.6x102.2; 39.10x102.2; Carrie T. Dryfoos and husband to Margaret Crawford ... 18,500
84th-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102.2; Aaron Jacobs and wife to John P. Huggins ... 3,750
35th-st., No. 451 West, 25x98; L. S. Hamersley, Jr., Referee, to Ruth A. Wallace ... 550
110th-st., 97.10 ft. w. of, to central line of 138th-st., from point about 96.8 ft. w. of 12th-av., to original high-water mark, across 138th-st. to exterior line in the Hudson River, 725.7x1746x700 about 175; the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., to Eli White, by grant dated Dec. 10, 1852 ... 1,305
104th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9d-av., 25x100.11; John H. Deane and wife to Ann E. Jenny ... 7,500
1st-av., e. s., 119 ft. s. of Avenue A, 118.2x102.2; and, also, n. s. 32d-st., 275 ft. e. of Avenue A, 75x102.2; Mary E. Haight to Otto W. Loeffler ... 30,000
1st-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 106th-st., 25.5x100; Bridget Reilly and another to John Poth ... 850
Same property; Jane Reilly and others to John Poth ... 1,200
37th-st., Nos. 244, 246, and 248 West; Jonathan B. Freeman and wife to Samuel Blatchford and another, Executors, &c. ... nom.
Same property; Samuel Blatchford and another, Executors, &c., to Sarah C. Spooner ... 3,000
66th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 175x100.5; William Pitt to Thomas J. Reilley ... 34,200
Same property; Thomas J. Reilley to Anna M. Nonsen ... 34,200
58th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5; James R. Stewart to Annie A. Arents ... nom.
Same property; William R. Stewart and others to Annie A. Arents ... nom.
58th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; Lewis L. Delafield and wife to Silas B. Brownell ... 4,250
10th-av., n. e. corner of 73d-st., 76.8x100; Edgar Williams and others, Executors, &c., to David C. Leech ... 33,000
Avenue C, e. s., 200 ft. s. of 6th-st., 50x100.5; Edward Patterson, Referee, to Charles Achledorn ... 350
65th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5; Amelia S. Kohn and husband to Peter C. Baker ... 31,500
63d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100.5; John Livingston and wife to M. J. O'Reilley ... 36,000
84th-st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 8th-av., to n. s. 85th-st., 25x204.4; J. H. Ward, Referee, to Robert D. Bronson ... 8,650
98th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.11; and also n. s. 96th-st., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.11; Nathan J. Newitter to James Russel ... 19,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Gaffney, Bridget, to C. Walter; store and cellar of No. 335 East 25th-st., 5 years, rent ... $360
Maloney, Patrick, to J. J. Collier; three upper floors of No. 95 Pine-st. and No. 23 Depeyster-st., 3 years, rent ... 300
Towle, Stephenson, to Max Bacharach; s. s. 75th-st., 225 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x80x81, 5 years, rent ... 60

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bailey, Lewis, and wife, to Louisa Scott; n. s. 130th-st., e. of 6th-av., on demand ... $1,700
Barker, Elizabeth A., and husband to the United States Trust Company; No. 24 East 70th-st., 5 years ... 18,000
Brownell, Silas B., to Lewis L. Delafield; s. s. 58th-st., e. of 10th-av., 2 years ... 3,500
Cauldwell, Eliza E., and husband to John McLoughlin, Trustee, &c.; n. e. corner 138th-st. and Alexander-av., 1 year ... 7,000
Davis, Ann E., and husband to Eliza A. Christy; s. s. 107th-st., w. of Lexington-av., 3 months ... 2,000
Davis, Ann E., and husband to Mary T. Constant; w. s. Lexington-av., s. of 107th-st., 3 months ... 5,000
Eldridge, Emma E., to Alphonse Montant; n. s. 14th-st., w. of 7th-av., 3 years ... 10,000
Halpin, Hannah M., and husband to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. 52d-st., e. of 8th-av., 1 year ... 9,000
Jenny, Ann E., and husband to John H. Deane; s. s. 104th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 months ... 4,332
Jung, Anna, and others to William Schweitzer; s. e. corner of Ludlow and Stanton sts., 6 months ... 1,000
Loeffler, Otto W., to Mary E. Haight; n. s. 32d-st., e. of Avenue A, 6 months ... 3,125
Same to Same; n. s. 32d-st., e. of Avenue A, 6 months ... 3,125
Same to Same; n. s. 32d-st., e. of Avenue A, 6 months ... 3,125
Same to Same; n. s. 32d-st., e. of Avenue A, 6 months ... 3,125
Same to Same; s. s. 32d-st., e. of Avenue A, 6 months ... 1,875
Same to Same; s. s. 32d-st., e. of Avenue A, 6 months ... 1,875
Same to Same; s. s. 32d-st., e. of Avenue A, 6 months ... 1,875
Same to Same; s. s. 32d-st., e. of Avenue A, 6 months ... 1,875
Longstreet, Sarah, and husband to Betsey A. Randell; n. s. 141st-st., e. of Alexander-av., 3 years ... 1,000
Lopez, Mary A., to Julius J. Lyons; No. 74 West 21st-st., 1 year ... 500
Poth, John, and wife to Benjamin Poth; e. s. 1st-av., n. of 104th-st., 3 years ... 700
Roberts, Elizabeth McK., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; No. 35 West 11th-st., 7 months ... 5,000
Samuels, Harriet A., and husband to Maturin Livingston; n. w. corner of Passage-av. and road leading to St. Ann's-av., 7 months ... 1,000
Spooner, Sarah C., and husband to Samuel Blatchford and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 37th-st., e. of 8th-av., installments ... 7,500
White, Martha, and husband to Mary T. Constant; s. s. 128th-st., w. of 1st-av., 4 months ... 10,000
Whitney, Alfred R., and wife to the United States Trust Company; No. 850 Madison-av., 3 years ... 25,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Calderon y Kessel Francisco, J. A., to Charles J. Murray ... $3,071
Same to Same ... 3,188
Carr, James, Executor, &c., to Pauline E. Lyon ... 1,500
Kerr, John, to Mary T. Van Brunt ... 12,000
Konwenhoven, Francis D., and another, Executors, &c., to Luke Konwenhoven ... nom.
Lambert, Marie J., to Charles Emmons ... 4,000
Shaw, Richard M., to John J. O'Brien ... 3,050
Union Dime Savings Institution to Frances M. Britton ... 2,000
Von Post, Hermann C., and another, Executors, &c., to James L. White ... 16,158
Weekes, Henry de F., to Rosa E. Rainsford ... 5,062
White, James L., to Susan E. White ... 13,013

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A GRAND HOUSE FOR SALE—27.5x85, LOT 100.5, situate north-west corner of 57th-st. and Madison-av. This street is now in such high repute that it is conceded to be the finest in the City. The house was built by day's work, and is a first-class establishment in every particular. The immediate neighborhood is restricted to private residences, and so fine a location—a north-west corner of a 100-foot street—and so choice an avenue as Madison-av., cannot be duplicated. Sunlight and excellent ventilation.
CHAS. MAC RAE,
No. 533 5th-av., corner 44th-st.

A MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT!!!—For sale, 350 feet of frontage by 332 feet to bulkhead line, with privilege of extending piers 600 feet beyond. Average depth of water over 30 feet, right in New-York Harbor, being, indeed, the finest and largest water-front now to be had in the Bay.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., a superb house, elegantly and newly frescoed and decorated by Marcotte, including magnificent carpets, mirrors, and gas-fixtures throughout. No such house as this, location and all considered, can be had for the price.
CHAS. MAC RAE,
No. 533 5th-av., corner 44th-st.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN,
Substantial four-story high-stoop brown-stone residence, 20x50x100, in 60th-st., adjoining Park-av.; terms to suit.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
25 Pine-st. or 661 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV. RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Very desirable; medium size; crown of Murray Hill; location unsurpassed; rare opportunity. Apply on premises, No. 487 5th-av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A SUPERBLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, (with or without stable,) on 5th-av., fronting Central Park, in the immediate vicinity of the palatial residences of Mr. Richard Arnold (Arnold, Constable & Co.) and of Mr. Campbell, President of the Pacific Bank; the house is in first-class order throughout; rental moderate to careful tenant.
CHAS. MAC RAE,
No. 533 5th-av., corner 44th-st.

PERFECT GEM.—SIXTY-FOURTH-ST., ADJOINING Madison-av., exquisitely-furnished small house, to A1 parties; low rent.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
25 Pine-st. or 661 5th-av.

TO LET—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE IN 33D-ST., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 4 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

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GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 132 FULTON and No. 46 Ann st.; also, the third and fourth floors, with or without steam-power. WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, No. 121 Fulton-st.

FIFTH-AV. CORNER PROPERTY, SOUTH of Madison-square, 100x150 feet, to lease for business, hotel, or flats for a term of years.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
ON CLASON POINT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
LONG ISLAND SOUND.
Elegant stone house and about 40 acres, formerly the residence of J. B. Monnot, Esq.; house is 50 feet square, with two-story dining-room extension, 20x30 feet; contains 20 rooms, spacious bath-room, water and gas throughout; in superb order, $4,000 recently expended in repairs; ample stable and coach-house; about 2,500 feet water frontage, (no salt meadow;) only five miles from Harlem Bridge. This property is well calculated to be divided into several places, all having water-fronts. For price and full particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—The residence of Robert B. Minturn, situated on Bard-av., within 10 minutes' walk of Sailors' Snug Harbor Landing; house three stories, 50x40 feet, containing every convenience of a city house; hot water, furnace, thorough plumbing, perfect cemented cellar, &c.; ground seven and a half acres, well planted, comprising large garden, pasture, lawns, with stable, coach-house, gardener's cottage. For price and further particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
Nos. 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE—ALL City conveniences; splendid view; shade, fruit, &c. HORACE ELY, No. 29 Pine-st., or P. G. HUBERT, "Echo Lawn," Stamford.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STAMFORD, Conn., handsome residence; beautiful Sound views; 12 acres, free and clear.
E. OLIVER CARTER,
No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

AT GREATEST REDUCTIONS—300 ELEgantly-furnished and unfurnished houses, every section country, for sale, rent, or exchange. WYCKOFF'S, No. 179 and No. 1,267 Broadway, near 33d-st.

GREENWICH.—BEAUTIFUL MODERN RESIdence; all modern conveniences; pleasant, healthy neighborhood; near depot and harbor; all trains; sacrifice to close estate. ATWATER, No. 21 Park-row.

J. HENRY JOHNSON'S MORRISTOWN (N. J.) REAL ESTATE AGENCY.—Houses furnished and unfurnished, of every variety, for sale and to let.

ELEGANT HUDSON-RIVER PLACES FOR sale; some that cost over $200,000.
T. S. CLARKSON & CO., No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

$20 PER MONTH—HOUSE AND GARDEN; 14 rooms; good location. Address Box No. 55 New-Rochelle Post Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—FURNISHED COTtage; several acres in lawn and woods; on Otsego Lake; two miles from town; boating and fishing; rent $400. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 137 Broadway, Commissioner of Deeds for every State.

A NICE NEW SUMMER COTTAGE TO LET, furnished, for family use; pleasant drives, a splendid lake, and near two rivers; located in Luzerne, Warren County. For further information address D. H. KEEFFE, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT CENTENNIAL STATE House at Seabright, N. J., altered to suit a small family or party of gentlemen. Address CONNECTICUT, Station G, New-York.

TO RENT—AT PELHAM, ON THE SOUND, A WELL-furnished stone house; modern conveniences; garden and cow; for the season or year. Apply to
J. H. MILLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

NEWPORT, R. I.—GEN. SHERMAN'S VILLA.—Apartments secured on application to Mrs. FLAGG, No. 308 Lexington-av.

TO LET—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, AN ELEgant French-roof house, 14 rooms; perfect order; Plainfield, N. J. Address Box No. 163 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTable girl, lately landed; can be recommended. Call at No. 148 East 33th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid or take care of growing children and sew; good reference. Address J. R., No. 243 West 26th-st.; no cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl as chamber-maid, or nurse and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 157 West 33d-st., candy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in a private family; is a good smart, clean girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 240 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 54th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—First class, by a young woman in a private family; City or country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 660 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; has no objection to assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 689 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid or parlor-maid in a private family; *thorough in her work; can sew; first-class City reference. Call at No. 865 9th-av.*

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid in a private family; four years' best reference. Call at No. 119 East 37th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—EXCELLENT CITY REFerences. Can be seen at present employer's, on Friday and Saturday of this week, No. 112 East 35th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamber-work and fine washing; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 234 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A young girl; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 485 5th-av., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a neat girl; best City reference. Call at No. 100 West 50th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Call at No. 224 West 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY SMART YOUNG Protestant girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress or to mind children. Call at 117 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—APPLY, FOR TWO DAYS, at present place, No. 8 5th-av.

CHILD'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTant girl, lately landed, as children's maid and sewing; good reference. Call at No. 201 East 26th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two sisters in a private family; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 385 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (ENGLISH-woman;) understands French, English, and American cooking; make entrées, &c.; can get up dinner-parties; no marketing; best City reference. Address S., Box No. 264 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family; will do the washing; good City reference; will go short distance in the country. Call at No. 415 West 26th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman; willing to go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 305 West 35th-st., grocery.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY RESPECTAble woman in small private family; willing to go short distance in country; reference. Call at No. 245 West 30th-st. No cards.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN SOUPS, ENtrées, jellies, ice-cream; also, desserts; first-class baker; good City reference. Address M. N., Box No. 318 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY SCOTCHWOMAN AS GOOD COOK and baker; City or country; for the Summer; excels in desserts and jellies; good City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook and laundress; best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 204 East 44th-st., first floor; no cards.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; GOOD cook and first-class laundress; no objection to the country. Seen at present employer's, 53 West 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A PRIvate family as good cook; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 1,059 1st-av.; ring second bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN as first-class cook; no washing; best City reference. Residence No. 212 Sullivan-st.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT COOK; BEST City reference; City or country. Call at No. 200 East 40th-st., one flight.

DRESS-MAKER AND MILLINER.—COMpetent; wishes more customers; cuts, fits; good designer; old garments remodeled; references. Address E. M., Box No. 255 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS and cloak maker; by the day or week; no objection to the country; reference from first-class families. Address E. C., No. 205 East 41st-st.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A position as governess to small children, or as ladies' companion; terms moderate; good references. Address D. W. S., Box No. 301 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A competent person; can make over dresses and dress hair, and would be willing to do some chamber-work; has good City reference. Call at 419 West 22d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—COMPETENT; GOOD HAIR-dresser and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 18 West 57th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant young woman as first-class laundress; French fluting, polishing, &c.; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; best City reference. Seen at present employer's, No. 2 East 16th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST CLASS; IS LEAVING BEcause of the family going to Europe; most satisfactory references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 8 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; City reference. Call at No. 228 East 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 454 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for her laundress (Protestant,) whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 118 East 27th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 208 East 34th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl in private family; fond of children; neat sewer; three years' City reference. Call at No. 1,639 Broadway, top floor.

NURSE.—BY YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse in private family; never lived out before; no objection to the country. Address No. 419 2d-av., second bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE for growing children and plain sewing; best City reference; no cards. Call at No. 206 East 60th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse in a private family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 216 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND assist with the chamber-work. Call at 402 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; would engage with a lady who leaves the City for the Summer; good dress-maker, stylish trimmer, and milliner; understands all kinds of sewing. Address H. W., No. 464 7th-av., all this week.

SEAMSTRESS.—PERMANENTLY IN A PRIVATE family; willing to assist with chamber-work or growing children; City or country; four years' City reference. Call at No. 509 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; understands dress-making thoroughly; can cut, fit, and operate; good reference. Call at 201 East 40th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 35th-st., bell No. 1.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 213 West 23d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan in first-class family; best City reference; country preferred. Address A. S., Box No. 275 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS or do chamber-work and waiting; can make good salads; first-class reference. Call at No. 716 3d-av., near 44th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 137 West 35th-st., bell No. 1.

WAITRESS.—BY FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; will assist at chamber-work; three and a half years' reference from last employer. Call for two days, at No. 258 West 35th-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 36th-st.; no cards answered.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHwoman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 310 West 37th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; A thoroughly competent, first-class waitress; country preferred. For reference call at present employer's, No. 165 Madison-av.

WAITRESS.—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS all salads, care of silver, and serving of wines; can fill a man's place; best City reference; country for Summer. Call at No. 488 East 15th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress in private family, or as chamber-maid; understands either position; City references. Call at No. 243 West 35th-st., first floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO years' City reference; private family. Call at No. 796 6th-av.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a first-class waitress or chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at 701 6th-av., near 40th-st., in store.

WAITRESS.—BY YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 366 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl in a private family. Can be seen at present employer's, 25 Park-av., from 10 to 3.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 153 West 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

YOUTH, AGED 17, DESIRES A POSITION in a wholesale or banking house; good references. Address Penman, Box No. 259 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS FIRST-class butler; understands his business thoroughly; best City reference. Address H. P., Box No. 233 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—OPEN FOR ENGAGEMENT, ACcount of employer turning out; about 20 years' references; considerable experience training young horses to harness and saddle; references will certify; can handle four; highly recommended by present employer. Address A., No. 104 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUStrious, trustworthy married man; sober and obliging; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; would make himself generally useful in City or country; can milk; first-class reference. Address J. Quilty, No. 1,236 1st-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; competent in every respect; first-class references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Address H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; also care and treatment of saddle and road horses; no objection to any part of the country; willing and obliging; nine and seven years' reference *from last employer. Call or address T. S., No. 111 West 29th-st.*

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND REliable man just disengaged; seven years in last place; leaves on account of family dispensing with horses; understands gardening if necessary; last employer can be seen. Address J. H., Box No. 316 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant first-class man; thoroughly understands his duties and performs them; experienced City driver; willing and obliging; temperate, honest, as former or late employer will state. Address Henry, Box No. 308 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a Protestant single man; understands thoroughly the care of horses and carriages; City or country; country preferred; five years' best reference. Address D. M., Box No. 283 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; understands care of road and saddle horses; eight and seven years' reference; no objection to the country. Address J. T., Box No. 266 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; FULLY COMpetent; good driver; five years' first-class reference from last place; leaves on account of gentleman selling out; can do gardening if required. Address Coachman, Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—By a single German Protestant man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver; can milk and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address V., No. 34 Rose-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single Scotchman; will be found a thorough groom, good and careful driver, sober and obliging, and not afraid of work; first-class reference. Address A. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all branches; stylish and competent driver; neat, willing, and obliging; highly recommended by calling on Paris, Allen & Co., No. 51 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man of long experience in the care of horses, cattle, and the general management a gentleman's place; good reference. Address E., Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; understands care of road and saddle horses; seven years' reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address J. T., Box No. 260 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands proper care and treatment of horses and fine carriages; safe driver; well recommended from last employer. Address J. D. W., Box No. 312 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—UNDERSTANDS THE CARE OF horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; competent in every respect; seven years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address T. E., No. 59 4th-av., trunk store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN in the country; will be found willing and obliging; will refer to my present employer. Address J. D., Box No. 238 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman or as groom; thoroughly understands the business; best City and country references. Address T. D., at harness-maker's, No. 12 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED; LIGHT WEIGHT; thoroughly understands his duties; good City references; City or country. Address, for two days, J. E., Box No. 270 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—FIRST CLASS, BY A COMPETENT married man; one child; City or country; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address Thomas, No. 111 West 29th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man who has 10 years' City reference; will be found willing and obliging in every respect. Address S. M. K., present employer's stable, No. 5 West 48th-st.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING NO use for his gardener in consequence of the destruction of his Summer residence by fire, would like to obtain a situation for him; he is a single man and comes highly recommended for competency, capability and steadiness. Address Garden, Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD; first-class gardener and florist; understands his business thoroughly in all branches; good grape and vegetable grower; unexceptionable City references for capability. Address Gardener, Box No. 265 *Times Up-town Office,* No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS FIRST-class gardener; understands his business in all its branches, greenhouses, fruit, and vegetables; best reference. Address H. S., No. 130 Nassau-st., restaurant.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS HOUSE-servant; has some knowledge of waiting; City reference good. Call at No. 307 East 40th-st., third floor.

UPHOLSTERER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE WHO has learned upholstering in Sweden, a place; willing to do any respectable work. Call or address Swede, No. 409 4th-av., Room No. 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COOK AND COARSE WASHER, and chamber-maid and waitress in private family. Call at No. 116 East 35th-st., basement door, before noon.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, WITH City references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 127 Madison-av.

WANTED—BOOK CANVASSERS. APPLY AT NO. 8, sixth story, Bennett Building.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

THOROUGH-BRED SADDLE OR LIGHT driving mare and a very good pony for sale; can be seen at Riding-school, 58th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN or CHAS. S. BROWN, No. 77 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, A FRENCH FIVE-light landau; also, a double set of brass mounted French harness. Apply at private stable No. 34 Washington-alley, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT STABLE NO. 16 WEST 18TH-ST., a very fine pony, 14 hands, perfectly sound and kind; sold for want of use; price, $80.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH WARREN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Warren, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of June, 1880, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the first day of May, 1880.
SAMUEL H. LYMAN, Clerk.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN P. TODD, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt in said court, and that on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1880, at twelve o'clock noon, I shall apply to the said court, at Chambers, before John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,099 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, Title LXI., entitled "Bankruptcy."—Dated New-York, 13th May, 1880.
JOHN H. PARSONS, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At the City of New-York, the eighth day of May, A. D. 1880.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WARREN A. RANSOM, AARON P. RANSOM, and ROBERT H. BOYD, of the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on creditors' petition by the District Court of said district, at the place and stand of William A. Hall, resigned.
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ANDREW A. SMITH, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL....Saturday, May 15, [illegible]
REPUBLIC, Capt. IRVING...Thursday, May 20, 1:30 P. M.
GERMANIC.....Saturday, May 29, [illegible]
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL....Thursday, May 27, [illegible]

From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th-st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 150 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, May 18, noon
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, May 25, 6 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 1, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 8, 5:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, June 22, 5 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeons, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, May 22, 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st. Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia....May 15, 9 A. M. | Devonia....May 29, 9 A. M.
Circassia....May 22, 3 P. M. | Bolivia....June 5, 3 P. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

*Trinacria...May 15, 9 A. M. | *Utopia.....May 15, noon

Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre. Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

LABRADOR, SANGLIER.....Wednesday, May 19, 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, [illegible].....Wed., May 26, 7:30 A. M.
PEREIRE, DAURE.....Wednesday, June 2, 1:30 P. M.

Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, May 20, 3 P. M.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, May 27, [illegible]

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

MAIN.....Sat., May 15 | MOSEL.....Sat. May 22
WESER.....Wed., May 19 | ELBE.....Wed., May 26

SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.—"LANE ROUTE." FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, May 19, noon
GALLIA.....Wednesday, May 26, 7 A. M.
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, June 2, noon
[illegible].....Thursday, June 3, noon

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NOTICE.

CUNARD LINE.

The Cunard steam-ship SARAGOSSA will sail WEDNESDAY, June 2, at noon. Cabin passage, $80 and $100. Freight and passage apply to C. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

WESTPHALIA.....May 20 | LESSING.....June 3
GELLERT.....May 27 | HERDER.....June 10

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

Str's leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, May 19
[illegible].....Wednesday, May 26
[illegible].....Wednesday, June 2

1st Cabin, $60–$70; 2d Cabin, $45–$50; Steerage, $26. H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO. | L. W. MORRIS, 27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. | 50 B'way, Gen. Passage Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

NEDERLAND, Saturday, May 22, 4 P. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER, 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Canada, Sat., May 22, 3 P. M. | Holland, Sat., June 5, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Helvetia, S. May 15, 9:30 A. M. | Erin, Sat., May 29, 9 P. M.

Cabin $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Friday, May 21, noon, Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....about July 1

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Saturday, June 5, noon or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River. Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st. At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, May 15
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON....Wed., May 19

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for the company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

C. D. OWENS, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co., and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF MERIDA....(Havana & Mexico,) Wed., May 19
CITY OF WASHINGTON..(Havana only,) Thu., May 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana, Progreso, and Vera Cruz,).....Thursday, May 27

These steamers are furnished with Huston swinging berths in state-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served a la carte without extra charge. Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. June 3 and 21 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. FOOTE.....Thursday, May 13
[illegible].....Thursday, May 20

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, May 15
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, May 19

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. SARATOGA.....Thursday, May 27
S. S. NIAGARA.....Thursday, June 3

JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Certificate No. 265, issued Oct. 11, 1879, in name of Peter Townsend, for 50 shares of the capital stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company. The public are respectfully cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped and application having been made for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the one lost.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

New-York, March 6, 1880.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

No. 1,207 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GILSEY House.—Ladies' private office; Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

CASH.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silverware bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,130 Broadway, near 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

UPHOLSTERY.

The latest Novelties in Furniture Coverings, Tapestries, Raw Silks, and Upholstery Goods in general. Antique and Guipure d'Art Curtains, Bed-Spreads and Pillow-Shams, Gold Bordered and Holland Window Shades, Tapestry and Embroidered Piano and Table Covers, &c., &c.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

A.T. STEWART & CO.

ARE NOW EXHIBITING a RICH and ELEGANT COLLECTION of

REAL LACE

CAPES, PELERINES, PETITE POINTES, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, JABOTS, BARBES, FAN COVERS, &c.

Also a LARGE ASSORTMENT of SPANISH LACE OBLONGS, MANTILLAS, AND NECKERCHIEFS, In BLACK, with ECRU TINTS.

TRIMMING LACES

Of EVERY VARIETY and QUALITY. PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M.; Regular at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M.; 1, 4, and 10 P. M., Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M.; 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 10:25 P. M. daily; 7 A. M., 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 11 A. M., 5:30, 10:10 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2, 3:50, 4:30, 4:50, 6:30, 8:30, and 10:10 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 7 A. M. Sunday, 3:50, 6:05, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 10:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:10 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after May 10, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:40, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia, 12:01, 3:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express 1:30 P. M.,) 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 1:35 A. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 7:45, 8:30, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M., except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 10, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, St. Albans, and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Whitehall, Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

3 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7 P. M., Fast Express for Montreal, Rochester, and Corning, via Geneva. Sleeping cars to Geneva, Rochester, and Montreal via St. Albans.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars to Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago.

11 P. M., Night Express, with sleeping cars to Albany and Troy.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 252 and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express offices, 3 Park-place and 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

J. M. TOUCEY, Gen. Supt. | C. B. MEEKER, Gen. Passenger Agt.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

Now known as THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st., see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 6:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depot. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after May 10, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping-coaches attached to 6:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

ROBT. H. SAYRE, Gen'l Supt. R. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:13 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 16 YEARS.

Alapaha Steam Saw Mills,

SLOAT, BUSSELL & CO.

Are prepared to furnish, on short notice, a Superior Article of Long-leaf, Close-grained, Untapped

GEORGIA PITCH PINE.

76 BAY-STREET, SAVANNAH, GA. 115 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

Exporters of Domestic Cargoes SAWN TO ORDER and shipped from Savannah or Brunswick, Georgia. We guarantee our lumber to be manufactured from trees which have never been injured by tapping or bleeding for turpentine.

BILLIARD, POOL, AND BAGATELLE Balls, Martingale Rings and Rosettes, Checks and Checker-men, Sleeve and Dress buttons, Toilet Mirrors, Tooth-powder, Salad Boxes, Teething-rings, &c. WELLING COMPRESSED IVORY M'F'G CO., 251 Centre-st.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—LARGE PIER MIRROR, 3 FEET 6 inches wide, 10 feet high; cost $150; will sell for $60. No. 231 East 19th-st.

FINANCIAL.

New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot, East 42d-st., New-York, May 14, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY, which were closed April 27 preparatory to the election of Directors on the 2d of June, will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., THURSDAY, the 3d of June next. C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

Adams Express Company, No. 59 Broadway, New-York, May 12, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., May 17, to the morning of June 8. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

United States Express Company, Treasurer's Office, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, April 28, 1880.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed May 1, at 3 P. M., and reopened May 17, 1880. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE RICHMOND & ALLEGHANY RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE 7s,

DUE 1920.

COUPON OR REGISTERED.

We offer the above-described bonds at 92½ and interest, reserving the right to advance the price from time to time without notice.

CLOSSON & HAYS, No. 11 Nassau-st.

ROBINS, POWELL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

MINING TRUST COMPANY,

Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York. Offices, Boreel Building, No. 115 Broadway, New-York. MILTON S. LATHAM, President. C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Treasurer. R. W. LEAVITT, Secretary.

This organization is now ready for business, and offers its services on reasonable terms in all transactions pertaining to MINING INTERESTS, such as the custody and investment of funds, the registry and transfer of stocks, and the payment of dividends. Special attention given to consignments of bullion.

AMERICAN MINING STOCK EXCHANGE, (Under the auspices of the Mining Trust Company.) Exchange-rooms and offices, No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

This Exchange will be opened as soon as the necessary improvements in the rooms, now in progress, have been completed, about May 17.

The Committee on STOCK LIST and SECURITIES is now prepared to receive and act upon applications from MINING COMPANIES desiring to have their stocks placed upon the regular list of the Exchange. All necessary blanks and full information may be obtained by addressing WM. F. MOLLER, Secretary of the Committee.

Applications will be received for a limited number of non-members' monthly seat tickets of admission.

KANSAS CITY, BURLINGTON AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

These bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

Sinking fund of 2 per cent. of the gross earnings each year, beginning with 1885, for the redemption of bonds.

Issued at the rate of $15,000 per mile of completed road, proceeds for extension of line from Burlington to Wichita, and from Ottawa to Kansas City or Leavenworth.

Subscriptions to the amount of $2,500,000 are invited by the undermentioned company, and will be received in even thousands in any amount. A stock interest in the road is allotted with the bonds. The bondholders are to have a majority of the Board of Directors until the completion of the road to Wichita. Circulars and other information in detail will be furnished on application to the

NEW-YORK, NEW-ENGLAND AND WESTERN

INVESTMENT COMPANY,

Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 19 Congress-st., Boston, Financial Agent for the Railway Company.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or at specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into court. Is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, Vice-Presidents.
C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	G. G. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
CHAS. G. LANDON,	A. A. LOW,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	AMOS R. ENO,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
WM. H. APPLETON,	WM. H. WEBB,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
DAVID DOWS,	PERCY R. PYNE,
MARTIN BATES,	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	

FOUR AND FIVE PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

Department of Finance, Controller's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn, May 4, 1880.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 17th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Bonds and Certificates:

$500,000 Brooklyn City Bonds for the completion of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. Interest Five per cent., payable 1919. Coupon or registered.

$250,000 Assessment of Sewerage Fund Bonds. Interest Four per cent., payable Jan. 20, 1885. Registered.

$500,000 Assessment Fund W. and S. Bonds. Interest Four per cent., payable Feb. 20, 1883. Registered.

$450,000 Tax Certificates. Interest Four per cent., payable March 20, 1883. Registered.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and state price offered (in addition to accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1880, on "Brooklyn City Bonds,") and description of bonds desired.

The right is reserved to reject bids considered not for the interest of the city.

WILLIAM G. STEINMETZ, Controller.

The Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Company, General Office, Cleveland, Ohio, May 11, 1880.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTed by holders to a large amount of its consolidated bonds to cancel the sinking fund clause contained therein, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and this company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders, notice is hereby given that any of the holders of the consolidated bonds may present their bonds at the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, when and where an indorsement will be placed upon any bonds so presented, canceling the sinking fund clause, and all bonds so indorsed will hereafter be excluded from redemption prior to their actual maturity in the year 1914; but for any bonds outstanding not so presented and indorsed this company will continue to deposit the sinking fund pro rata with the Trustees, and such bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund as in the original deed of trust provided. J. H. DEVEREUX, President.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK.—Holders of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company certificates for construction bonds of the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Six per cent. coupon bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company issued in exchange therefor, will be ready for delivery at the office of said Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after May 3, 1880, at the rate of $1,350 in 6 per cent. bonds for each construction bond with all its past-due coupons.

The Six per cent. bonds are of $1,000 each, bear interest from Jan. 1, 1880, (payable semi-annually,) and may be registered if desired. Receipts will be given for fractional amounts, convertible into 6 per cent. bonds when presented in sums of $1,000 or its multiple; and holders of less than $1,000 desiring to consolidate such receipts may apply to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, No. 63 William-st., or to the undersigned, at the office of Gold, Barbour & Swords, No. 16 Pine-st. CORNELIUS R. GOLD, April 27, 1880. President.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Certificates of Stock and Land Scrip in the NEW-YORK AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's receipts for Convertible and Second Mortgage Bonds of the INTERNATIONAL OR THE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 63 William-st., New-York.

Holders of the Purchasing Committee's receipts will be required to leave them three clear days for examination and preparation of the new Certificates and Land Scrip.

By order of the Purchasing Committee, JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.

Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 8 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

6 per cent. Trust Certificates, due 1884,

(TOTAL ISSUE $620,000)

FOR SALE BY

BUDGE & GOLDSCHMIDT,

DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF GERMANIA and Highland Petroleum Company call or write to JOHN FONDIR, No. 10 Broad-st., stockholders, bring stock.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c. Au[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation," &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York, will be received until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, June 7, 1880, for furnishing for the Indian service about 600 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds Beans, 58,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,800,000 pounds Corn, 283,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 320,000 pounds Hard Bread; 78,000 pounds Hominy; 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,660 barrels Mess Pork, 238,000 pounds Rice, 11,200 pounds Tea, 72,800 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 147,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 800,000 pounds Sugar, and 830,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods, (consisting in part of Ticking, 44,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 18,000 yards; Duck, 181,000 yards; Denims, 18,000 yards; Gingham, 60,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 26,000 yards; Satinet, 3,700 yards; Brown Sheeting, 212,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 17,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 18,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,600 yards; Winsey, 650 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c.

Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York; to E. M. Kingsley, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York, and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

R. E. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

Head-quarters Department of the East, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Governor's Island, N. Y. H., May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12:15 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of Military Supplies during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881, as follows:

Fuel, Forage, and Straw, or such of said supplies as may be required at the Posts of Forts Columbus, Wadsworth, Hamilton, Schuyler, N. Y. Harbor; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Trumbull, Conn., and Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Proposals must be accompanied by a bond, with two sureties, in the sum of $500, and in accordance with the form prescribed. A proposal unaccompanied by such a bond will not be considered.

Blank proposals, and circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each post, (more or less, the increase not to exceed double the quantities therein specified,) and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office, or the Quartermasters at the various posts named.

One copy of this advertisement and copy of the specifications should be securely attached to each triplicate proposal and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for —— at ——," and addressed to the undersigned. ALEX. J. PERRY, Dep. Q. M. Gen., Ch. Qr. Mr.

PROPOSALS FOR TRUCKING GOVERNMENT STORES.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, for the Trucking of all Government Stores within the City of New-York, which it may be the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to move, from the 1st day of July, 1880, to the 30th of June, 1881, both days inclusive.

Proposals must state the price per carman's load of five barrels pork, seven barrels flour, 1,500 pounds weight or 50 cubic feet of other stores.

For any distance less than one mile. For any distance exceeding one mile, but not exceeding two miles. For any distance exceeding two miles, but not exceeding three miles. For one-half mile for any distance exceeding three miles.

The contractor will be required to perform the work at any time called upon, reasonable notice being given him, in night and on Sundays when necessary, without extra compensation, and no extra allowance will be made for any detention in any delivery of stores, except when caused by an officer or agent of the Government.

Blanks for proposals may be obtained at this office.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into a written contract with the United States with good and approved security in the sum of $5,000, within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

L. C. EASTON, Colonel, Ass't Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Corner Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering during the period commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881, as follows: Fuel, Forage, and Straw, or such of said supplies as may be required, at New-York City, Willet's Point, and David's Island, New-York Harbor.

Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and circulars stating the kind and estimated quantities required at each place, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for —— at ——," and addressed to the undersigned.

L. C. EASTON, Colonel, Ass't Q. M. Gen., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

Office of A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. Army, West Point, N. Y., May 8, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 8th day of June, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery at the public wharves at West Point, N. Y., during the period commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881, of Military Supplies of the following kinds, all to be of the best quality, and to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as the Post Quartermaster may require:

Oats, (White State or Light Mixed,) Timothy Hay, Rye Straw, (long,) Middlings, Shorts, and Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Lackawanna Egg, Stove, and Chestnut Coal, (2,240 pounds to ton.)

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and circulars stating the estimated quantities required, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Forage and Straw (or Coal) at West Point, N. Y.," and addressed to the undersigned.

C. F. MILLER, 1st Lt. 4th Art., A. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE, AND STRAW.

Office of Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, Fort Monroe, Va., May 10, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 8th day of June, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering such Coal, Wood, Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw as may be required at Fort Monroe, Va., during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880, and ending June 30, 1881.

One copy of this advertisement and circular of instructions and conditions should be securely attached to each triplicate proposal and be mentioned therein as comprising part of it.

A preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions, price, and quality being equal.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blanks for proposals and printed circulars, giving detailed information as to estimated quantities required, (more or less, the increase not to exceed double the quantities therein specified,) manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment may be obtained at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, or Straw," (as the case may be) and addressed to

L. E. CAMPBELL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Office of Acting Commissary of Subsistence, David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, May 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, May 31, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at David's Island, New-York Harbor, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1880.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for furnishing choice cuts to officers.

The successful bidder will be required to enter into a written contract with the United States with good and approved security in the sum of $5,000, within seven days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to the undersigned. IRA QUINBY, 1st. Lt. 11th Inf. A. C. S.

PROPOSALS.

The present contract of lighting the city of Guayaquil being about to conclude in March, 1881, the Town Council solicits offers for lighting said city with gas or any better article. The contractor may calculate on 800 lights as a basis, more or less.

The proposals must be addressed to Mr. Gregorio de Ycaza, President of the Town Council of Guayaquil, Ecuador, and will be received not later than July 31, next.

GUAYAQUIL, March 30, 1880. PEDRO J. NOBOA, Secretary.

For further particulars apply to E. & G. DEGENER, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York City. Post Office Box No. 4,370.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sands, Haskell, Myers, Morton, and Geraldine. Also, Oceanus Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Linden, and Englewood Groves. With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags.

J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH-ST.—BACK PARLOR ALcove, and other rooms, with board; furnished or unfurnished; house and location first class; references required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 424.—ROOMS SINGLY OR en suite, with first-class board, at Summer rates; reference.

NOS. 133 AND 135 WEST 41ST-ST.—TO let, with board, parlor floor and third floor, front; elegant accommodations; summer prices; table board.

NO. 19 WEST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, second and fourth floors, with or without board.

NO. 13 PARK-AV.—IN SMALL FAMILY, ENtire third floor, (just vacated,) or will be rented separately, also room on second floor, with board.

NO. 273 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS EN SUITE or single, with or without board; references exchanged.

NO. 286 MADISON-AV.—TO LET, WITH board, two handsome rooms on third floor to party of gentlemen; reference exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52, WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT IN PRIVATE house on Park-av., below Grand Central Depot; gentlemen or families. Address R., Box No. 277 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

A.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, EXquisitely furnished, to gentleman only; references. No. 28 East 23d-st., Madison-square.

NO. 135 WEST 41ST-ST.—TO LET, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen, parlor floor and third floor, front; excellent restaurants near by.

NO. 33 WEST 22D-ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS, with good closets; gentlemen only; terms moderate; references.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for a family of adults; terms reasonable for the Summer or year.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 135, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to rent, without board; breakfast if desired.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, second floor; running water; No. 38 West 27th-st.; references exchanged.

NO. 221 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, double or single.

NO. 122 WEST 21ST-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, single and double, without board; references required.

HANDSOME PARLORS—TWO OTHER rooms, newly furnished, to rent, at No. 23 West 20th-st., without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back rooms at No. 20 West 41st-st.

TO LET—FOR A GENTLEMAN A LARGE BACK room. Call at No. 43 East 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GENEROUS BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills; in pine grove, shady lawn; cool, airy rooms; location high, air invigorating; piano, fresh eggs, milk, vegetables; terms, $6; accessible by daily express connecting with boats at Catskill; City reference. Address Mrs. HELEN L. BATES, Cooksburg, N. Y.

PARTIES LEAVING THE CITY FOR LONG Island can have their washing done during the Summer by Mrs. WILLIAM L. JACKSON, Winfield, Long Island; convenient to Flushing and Long Island Railroad; reference if required.

WANTED—A LADY HAVING A PLEASANT quiet home at the sea-shore and an only daughter of 12, would like a young girl to board for the Summer; terms, $2 per day; references exchanged. Address Box No. 140 Plymouth, Mass.

WANTED—AT SUMMIT, N. J., IN A PRIVATE family, three minutes' walk from station, two or three boarders; gentlemen preferred. Address S., Box No. 1,323 Post Office, New-York.

BATH, L. I.—FAMILIES WITHOUT SMALL CHILdren preferred. For terms, location, &c., inquire of Postmaster.

BOARD AT REDUCED RATES.—INQUIRE of Mrs. PHOEBE F. HALLOCK, Milton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORTS.

1824. 57th Season. 1880.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT 1.

$2 50 a day and $14 to $17 50 a week to July 15. $3 a day and $17 50 to $21 a week to Sept. 1. After Sept. 1, $2 50 a day or $14 a week.

Address CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y. Send for circular.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS. OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUNE 15 TO OCTOBER 1.

TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first-class in every respect; accommodations for 400; opens June 15; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

THE HYGEIA HOTEL,

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe; open all the year; equal to any hotel in the United States as a Summer Resort or Cold Weather Sanitarium. Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, &c.

HARRISON PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

SAND'S POINT HOTEL, SAND'S POINT, LONG ISLAND.—Select family resort, 18 miles from New-York, north shore Long Island; water view from three sides; fine drives, boating, fishing, and bathing. Steamer Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip daily 4, 33d-st. E. R., 4:15 P. M.; Sand's Point 7:50 A. M. Music daily. Open May 1. G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class family house; high grounds; wide piazzas; shady lawns; free from malaria; gas and running water in every room; one hour's ride from New-York City; billiard-room, bathing, boating, and fishing. M. H. GERMON, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 19 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, (ON THE SEA.)—A most delightful Summer resort; prevailing wind, south-west, directly off the ocean; always cool; no malaria or mosquitoes; those beautiful furnished cottages right on the shore are the places for your family. Address D., Post Office Box No. 2,194.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

Now open; terms from $10 to $14. For particulars or circulars, address G. F. GARRISON.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—FAMILY BOARDING; good table and cleanliness guaranteed; terms moderate and references first class; five minutes' walk from depot. Address GEO. H. ANDERSON.

ALL BEST SUMMER RESORT ANNOUNCEments in HOTEL GAZETTE; weekly; illustrated; price 3 cents. Circulars of Summer hotels at HOTEL EXCHANGE BUREAU, No. 111 Broadway.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SUMMER, SUPERIOR accommodations for families; (private table.) Apply to Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 279 Madison-av.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

The concluding examinations of the several classes for the year will begin on

MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M.

The examination of candidates for admission will begin on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, AT 9:30 A. M.

Commencement at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The annual examination of the several classes will begin on

MONDAY, MAY 17, AT 9:30 A. M.

The examination of candidates for admission to any one of the five regular courses, viz., Mining Engineering, Civil Engineering, Analytical and Applied Chemistry, Geology and Palaeontology, Metallurgy, will begin on

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, AT 9:30 A. M.

Commencement at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY, June 9, at 10 A. M.

F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President, 49th-st., Madison and 4th avs., New-York.

SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE'S ANNUAL SUMmer School (fifth year) for Boys and Young Men, at his Academy, MEDIA, Penn., 12 miles from Philadelphia; study optional or studies elective for the Summer; frequent excursions, including trips to Cape May, Atlantic City, the coal regions, mineral localities, &c. Send for illustrated circular giving picture of academy, gymnasium, &c.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL REMOVED TO No. 112 West 38th-st.; only 30 pupils; thorough instruction and personal care; warm lunches; places may now be taken for Autumn term; two Summer pupils also taken to the sea-side. References: President Noah Porter, Yale College; Chancellor Howard Crosby, New-York University.

THE LATE PRINCIPAL OF A SUCCESSFUL private school in this City will receive two or three boys for the Summer at his country home, 40 miles from the City, in a neighborhood absolutely healthy, and removed from all temptation. French spoken. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 198 Times Office.

CLAVERACK (N. Y.) COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INST.—A Boarding-School of high rank; 14 instructors; 10 departments; languages, art, and music specialties. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres't.

LADIES' CHEAP WRITING-CLASSES.—Ten lessons, $3 50. Apply this week. Parlors, No. 1 West 30th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y.—BOTH sexes enter any time; open during Summer; $200 per year. Send for catalogue. W. H. BANNISTER, A. M.

MISS AIKEN'S SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30, BEGINS AT 8. Proprietor and Manager.....MR. LESTER WALLACK.

AS THE CLOSING NIGHTS OF THE SEASON draw near, the manager would respectfully suggest an early application for seats to witness ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES EVER ACHIEVED IN THIS THEATRE, Mr. George Hoey's adaptation, A CHILD OF THE STATE.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE, Mr. GERALD EYRE, Mr. HARRY EDWARDS, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. GEORGE ULMER, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss ROSE WOOD, Miss STELLA BONIFACE, and Miss MARION BOOTH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager.
E. G. GILMORE.....Associate Manager.

MONDAY, May 10. Every Evening, Wednesday & Saturday Matinees. JOSEPH MURPHY in "Kerry Gow." New and Beautiful Scenery by Wm. Voegtlin. COMPANY SELECTED FOR THIS ENGAGEMENT. Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. THOMPSON. HENRY E. ABBEY.....Lessee and Manager. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, EVERY EVENING AT 8, SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2. Engagement of Mr. DENMAN THOMPSON, in his original creation of JOSHUA WHITCOMB. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Order carriages for 10:15 P. M.

BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE. B'WAY, near 31st-st. FORD & McCAULL.....Lessees and Managers. ENGLISH COMIC OPERA. PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF CELLIER'S NEW OPERA, THE SPECTRE KNIGHT, And Second Month of the Great Hit, CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. MATINEE SATURDAY. Box-office open all day.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, near 29TH-ST. E. H. GOUGE.....Manager. EVENING at 8; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. A POSITIVE SUCCESS. MINNIE PALMER'S BOARDING-SCHOOL. MINNIE PALMER.....Mr. WM. J. SCANLAN. Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. J. B. POLK. Third and last week of J. B. POLK in the new comedy-drama, A GENTLEMAN FROM NEVADA. Monday, May 17, return and farewell engagement of the ORIGINAL PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

STANDARD THEATRE. BROADWAY & 33D-ST. Third week and continued success of the WEATHERSBY-GOODWIN FROLIQUES in their carnival of fun, HOBBIES.

NEW-YORK NATATORIUM, 5TH-AV. AND 45TH-ST.—Instruction in the Art of Swimming, &c.; private classes of Ladies, Misses, and Masters. See circular. Prof. HENRY GEBHARD.

SAUCES, &C.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome, sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK.

ELECTIONS.

Office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, New-York, May 12, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected managers for the ensuing year:

ABIEL A. LOW,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
GEO. CABOT WARD,
ROBERT S. HONE,
JAMES ROOSEVELT,
LEVI P. MORTON,
ADOLPHUS HAMILTON,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST.

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, Thomas Dickson, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board. GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New-York, May 10, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of members and the election of officers and Directors of the Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 18, at 3 o'clock.

There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life-members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River Railroad will convey members to the grounds of the Institution. A train leaves Thirtieth-street Station at 1 P. M., and returning, will leave the Institution at 5:31 P. M.

THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, Pier Foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York, May 11, 1880.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will be held at the office of the company, Pier foot of Canal-st., North River, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1880, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer-books of the company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company, on Monday, the 17th of May, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of May, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors, W. H. LANE, Secretary.

Chicago and North-western Railway Company, April 24, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 3 next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books close April 30, inst., and reopen June 7.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, May 11, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 2 next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 3, inclusive. GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, New-York, May 8, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and Inspectors will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, May 18, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 8 to 18th inclusive. By order of the board. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the St. Joseph Lead Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the company, No. 159 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of May, at 11 o'clock A. M. HUGH N. CAMP, Secretary.

New-York, May 10, 1880.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, April 17, 1880.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST (BEING for one year to Dec. 31, 1879) on the FIRST PREFERRED INCOME BONDS of the ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, will be paid on May 15, proximo, at this office, to holders of said bonds, registered at the closing of transfer-books May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Transfers will reopen May 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND STRAITSVILLE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Broad-st., April 29, 1880.

The regular monthly dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock has been declared payable at this office May 20. The transfer-books will be closed from the 13th to the 21st of May.

WM. WALTER PHELPS, President.

San Francisco, 12th May, 1880.

THE FATHER DESMET CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY has declared dividend No. 6 of Thirty Cents per Share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., New-York, 24th inst., on all stock issued from the New-York agency. Transfer-books will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. A. HEMME, President.

THEO. WIGMAN, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH GERMANY, with experience of several years in this country, wishes to secure an engagement in a family for the Summer months, or permanently; teaches German, English, French, and music. Address, stating terms, H. L., care of Mariens Brothers, 1,164 Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—BY A YOUNG LADY, RECENTLY arrived from Europe; good piano player and teacher; can speak and teach perfectly French, German, Italian, and singing; would like a position as governess; willing to go West. Address M. Y., Box No. 125 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRENCH OPERA. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES IN AMERICA OF MR. MAURICE GRAU'S WORLD-FAMOUS FRENCH OPERA COMPANY.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 17 and 18, first times of LA VIE PARISIENNE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. Almeras. Last time of LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 20—Two new productions. Benefit of Mr. Fritz Hirschy, Assistant Treasurer, POMME D'API and LES CHEVALIERS DU PINCE NEZ.

FRIDAY—Farewell Benefit of Mlle. Angele.

Also, SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 22, first time of LA CAMARGO.

MONDAY, May 24—Benefit of Duplan and Mezieres. LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 25—Close of the season. FAREWELL BENEFIT OF M. CAPOUL.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8; over at 10:40. Saturday Matinee begins at 1:45.

LAST WEEK	POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK	of
LAST WEEK	Bartley Campbell's greatest play,
of	
MY PARTNER.	MY PARTNER.
MY PARTNER.	
MY PARTNER.	

SATURDAY, May 15—Last Matinee of MY PARTNER.

MONDAY, MAY 17, engagement for a limited period of MAHN'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY and first production in New-York, in English, of Franz Von Suppe's latest and greatest opera, BOCCACCIO. This charming work has been performed by this company in Philadelphia for the past eight weeks to crowded houses.

NATIONAL

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st. and 4th-av.

55th Grand Annual Exhibition.

Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADELAIDE NEILSON. HENRY E. ABBEY.....Lessee and Manager.

THIRD And Last Week but One Positively of the GREATEST LIVING IMPERSONATOR OF CLASSIC HEROINES!

PROGRAMME:

FRIDAY EVENING—THE LADY OF LYONS. SATURDAY MATINEE—AS YOU LIKE IT. SATURDAY NIGHT—THE HUNCHBACK. Next Monday, ROMEO AND JULIET.

Box Office always open.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE, B'WAY & 30TH-ST. SUPPLEMENTARY SEASON. SECOND WEEK. IMMENSE SUCCESS of the SALSBURY TROUBADOURS, SALSBURY TROUBADOURS, Who will make their farewell appearance this season, appearing at every performance in their UNIQUE and VARIED MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, THE BROOK.

Every night at 8; Matinee To-morrow & Wednesday at 2.

JOSEFFY. CHICKERING HALL. POSITIVELY LAST RECITAL IN NEW-YORK.

JOSEFFY.

LAST RECITAL THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 14, at 8 P. M. Prices, $1 and $1 50, at Schuberth's and Chickering Hall.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE. Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager.

THE ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE SEASON. The Great and Only HERRMANN, THE ONOFRI BROTHERS, THE LORELLAS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. WITH PRESENTS FOR ALL THE LITTLE ONES. FRIDAY, MAY 14—Special Professional Matinee.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30. 24th-st. and Broadway. (Mackaye's Double Stage.) STEELE MACKAYE.....Manager.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, 103d PERFORMANCE OF NEW LOBBY, NEW CURTAIN.

HAZEL KIRKE.

Box-office open daily. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. INGERSOLL. SUNDAY EVENING, May 16, Robert G. INGERSOLL, In his new lecture, entitled, WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED? SPECIAL PRICES. Admission, 50 cents. The sale of reserved seats is now in progress at box-office of Theatre.

THEATRE COMIQUE. NO. 514 BROADWAY. HARRIGAN & HART.....Proprietors. JOHN E. CANNON, Manager. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Edward Harrigan's latest issue, THE MULLIGAN GUARDS' SURPRISE.

ANNIVERSARIES.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE. CORNER 34TH-ST.

FRIDAY, MAY 14. TEMPERANCE DAY. WOMAN'S NATIONAL CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 10:30 A. M.

Mrs. Dr. F. G. Hibbard will preside. Speakers: Mrs. Mary T. Burt, New-York; Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, Ohio.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1:30 P. M.

(In the Chapel.) Mrs. F. J. Barnes will preside. Speakers: Miss Elizabeth Greenwood, Miss Julia Colman, Brooklyn; Mrs. S. G. Cummings, Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRIME, 3 P. M.

Rev. H. Crosby, D. D., will preside. Speakers: Rev. Drs. Vincent, Sabine, and Crosby, New-York.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, 7:30 P. M.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge will preside. Speakers: Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., Brooklyn; John Wanamaker, Esq., Philadelphia, and Rev. C. N. Sims, D. D., Brooklyn.

SABBATH, MAY 16.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, 7:30 P. M.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge will preside. Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D., Secretary, will present the work of the board, and Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, D. D., of Norwich, Conn., will speak.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS PIANOS TO RENT.—A beautiful new 7⅓ octave piano for $175, warranted. Pianos at $4 per month. Pianos on installments. Easy terms. Organs to rent very low. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 25 Union-square.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

$1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

Corresponding reduction to all other points East.

Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting train as specified thereon.

The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED,) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 4:30 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 5:20 P. M., via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the OFFICE ON THE PIER, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $8, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $3; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra. Office, No. 203 South-st.

GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 10th.....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th.....7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th..6:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 13th....7:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 12th..10:00 A. M.
Friday, 14th.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 13th..11:00 A. M.
Saturday, 15th...11:30 A. M.	Friday, 14th.....11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 18th....10:00 A. M.	Monday, 17th.....11:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 19th...11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 18th.....3:00 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON. VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.

The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND, Leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M. Pier 35 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday mornings excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3. W. W. EVERETT, President.

TROY BOATS, CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW Steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY, leave Pier 49 (new No. 41) North River, foot Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy, $3. Steamers leaving Sunday lands at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 35 North River.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS D. S. MILLER and J. T. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 23 N. R., foot Franklin-st., daily at 6 P. M., landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River, daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER ROSEDALE leaves Pier 30, East River, at 3:30 P. M.; foot 33d-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily; Sundays excepted.

CARE OF YOUNG CRIMINALS

IMPROPER TREATMENT AT THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

THE RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION BY THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES—SOMETHING LACKING IN NEARLY EVERY RESPECT—THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, May 13.—William P. Letchworth, Edward C. Donnelly, and John H. Van Antwerp, the Committee of the State Board of Charities, appointed in September, 1879, to make an investigation upon the charges of Henry De B. Clay, of the management of the House of Refuge, made their report this morning in the Senate. The examination began on Oct. [illegible], and continued until Dec. [illegible], 49 days being devoted to it, and 85 witnesses being examined. The conclusions of the committee are based upon personal observation.

As to the bread furnished, the committee finds that it is made from Western Spring wheat flour, furnished by the same business firm for over 20 years. It is of a low-price grade. The testimony of the baker and of others showed that sometimes there were worms in it. Some witnesses testified to the bread being only occasionally poor, and others again that it was always good. A number of witnesses testified that the bread sometimes bore evidences of having been gnawed by rats or mice. The new and the old bread was packed indiscriminately, and as a consequence some of it became too old for use before being placed on the table. Several loaves were selected by the committee from the stock then on hand, which were found to be hard and sour, and unfit for consumption. The committee concludes that the bread was on the whole well baked and of an average fair quality; that when not satisfactory, it was attributable more to negligence in the care of it after it was baked, than to any unsoundness in the flour or other causes. As to the butter, the testimony shows that it was at times offensively rank in taste and odor. It was frequently purchased in job lots at low prices. Several tubs of the stock on hand were examined, and the butter was found to be rancid and offensive. It is the opinion of the committee that too great economy has been practiced in the purchase of this article. The experiment of using oleomargarine was tried at one time as an experiment, but not adopted. Meat has been supplied to the Refuge by an old and respectable firm in New-York City for about 20 years. It consisted of beef and mutton, but mainly the former. The testimony generally showed that it was of good quality, and that a fair allowance was supplied to the inmates. There were some exceptions to this, however. There was not a sufficient supply of vegetables and fruits, and to the lack of these articles is justly attributed the appearance of several cases of scurvy. There was a manifest lack of proper cleanliness in the table service and in the various appointments of the dining-room.

The material used for clothing consists of, in Summer, a stout cotton fabric, and, in Winter, a substantial woolen cloth. The suit comprises a jacket, pantaloons, shirt, a cap, stockings and shoes. There is a frequent absence of buttons on the shirts, which leaves the throat exposed. The garments are not fitted to the person. They are ill-made and "baggy." In Summer, the boys' suits are changed weekly and washed. They are redistributed by sizes, of which there are six. Thus, no boy, unless by accident, wears the same suit of clothes for two consecutive weeks. The boys are not provided with vests or overcoats. An exception, it was claimed, was made in the case of the boat-boys, who are said to be supplied with overcoats during the Winter. The testimony on this point, however, was contradictory. During the past year, by special appropriation of the Legislature, a Sunday suit was furnished which supplied a much-needed want. The testimony confirms the observations of the committee, that the general appearance of the boys is slovenly, and that they are careless about their clothing. It is believed that additional under-clothing should be supplied in Winter; the committee being of opinion that suffering has been caused in consequence of this lack.

As to the personal cleanliness of the inmates, the report says that the boys on rising are required to wash their faces and hands, and also on leaving the workshops. No soap is provided, however, for these ablutions. On Saturdays they are required to take a bath. During the Summer this bath is taken twice a week. The committee finds that during a considerable period covered by the charges the bathing accommodations and provision for cleanliness were insufficient. The whole of a division, numbering at times 300, and generally over, bathed in two tanks. The boys were bathed in gangs of 25 second-division boys, and from 30 to 40 first-division boys, in each tank, until some time in the Summer of 1877, and the water remained unchanged for all. No towels were provided for drying after the bath until, according to the testimony of some witnesses, some time in 1878, and, according to the recollection of Superintendent Jones, in 1875 or 1876. Soap is dealt out during this bath, and collected again after it is over, this being the only occasion when it is used. A small wooden pocket-comb is furnished to each boy on entering. No hair-brushes nor cheap looking-glasses are furnished; neither are pocket handkerchiefs. The rule of the house requires a weekly examination of the boys' heads. This is done by one boy examining another under the supervision of the officer. It is in testimony, however, that on several occasions this regular weekly practice was omitted, and in one instance for a period exceeding a month. The testimony shows beyond question that vermin were frequently observed upon the heads of children.

The committee has not found the watchful medical supervision over the inmates nor the careful provision for the accommodation of the sick in hospital which might be expected in an institution of such magnitude. Their effort to teach the children in religious and secular branches is described at length, without comment.

In regard to industrial employments, the committee found that there were engagements with three contractors, viz.: For the knitting of stockings on machines, the manufacture of overalls, pantaloons, shirts, and in wire-working. The tasks are fixed by agreement between the contractor and Superintendent of the Refuge or his assistant, and consist of a maximum supposed to be within the capacity of each boy. To illustrate: The Summer task on the Gutman contract for each boy is 24 two-pocket overalls, or 20 three-pocket overalls, or 18 one-seam pantaloons, or 12 fancy overalls, or 10 lined pantaloons. The boy who has not accomplished his task by 4 o'clock P. M. is reported by the contractor's agent to the overseer of the shop, whose duty it is to present the report to the Assistant Superintendent of the division for investigation and punishment. It will be seen that there are three distinct interests, more or less conflicting, involved in the contract system as described—that of the contractor, that of the inmate, and that of the house. That of the contractor being one of pecuniary interest alone, the greatest abuses are possible when the utmost vigilance and the most active protective system are not in operation as a countervailing force. In effect, the committee has found evidence of rough treatment of the boys by the contractor's employes, which, in the period preceding last Summer, reached the magnitude of a general practice in the first division, and which was permitted, or overlooked, or not reported by the overseer. It was brought out and proved that at least two of these officers were, for a length of time, distinctly in the pay of the contractor, or at least regularly in receipt of money from the contractor's superintendent, charged by him in his accounts with the contractor.

The committee expresses its entire disapproval of the per diem contract system of labor, and believe that trades or technical instruction should be conducted only under the direction, management, and responsibility of the house, without the mediation of contractors or their employes; and that a greater variety of employments be introduced, and, if necessary for that purpose, a greater extent of ground be procured.

The dormitory arrangement of the house is that of a prison. Each hall or dormitory, except the upper hall in the first division, is occupied by a series of cells. The dimensions of the cells are 5 feet 9 inches deep, 3 feet wide, 7 feet high. The furniture consists only of a bedstead and an earthen vessel for night use. The cells in the girls' department are somewhat larger, being 7 feet 4 inches deep and 7 feet high, 5 feet 4 inches wide. There are 94 rooms, formed by converting two cells into one. However necessary this arrangement might be for the more hardened cases, (and it is believed it could be dispensed with even there,) its application to the others would seem to be inconsistent with any sound theory of reform. The idea that he is a criminal, that he is a prisoner, is continually forced upon the boy's mind, and the development of self-respect, the first stage in all reformation, at once arrested. The cell arrangement, besides being objectionable from the point of view of reform and classification, encounters decided objections from sanitary considerations. As a fact, the cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, also among the experiences of the institution, are considered by the physicians as possibly traceable to the blood-poisoning produced by this cause. In the opinion of the committee there has been at times great discomfort, if not actual suffering, from the buildings being insufficiently warmed.

The instruments used for punishing for infringements of the rules of the house were shown to the committee by the Assistant Superintendent and consisted of rattans and leather straps. Those used in the school were exhibited by the Principal, and were of a formidable character. These consisted of, literally, a "cat of three tails." The handle is of hard wood 16¼ inches long, and a strap 1¾ inches wide, cut into three thongs 19 inches long. The rattan here used is 31 inches long. It is evident to the committee that for a considerable period of the time covered by the charges the habit of cuffing and striking the boys by officers in violation of rule was tolerated, or at least not actively suppressed, by the Superintendent. The confinement in cells consists in secluding the boy in his ordinary sleeping-cell, but is rarely resorted to as far as appeared in the testimony; and no evidence of undue severity under this form of punishment has been brought to the notice of the committee. Another form of punishment is that known as "the line" punishment, called by some witnesses the "dog-line." The culprit is obliged to stand in the play-ground yard in a given spot, with head down and hands beside him. He preserves the position of the head also when going to and from his meals and the school-room. This may be continued for a number of days. Several boys thus punished are placed in line. It is in evidence that boys were sometimes punished with great severity. In one of the visits to the bath-rooms the committee observed two boys with marks upon their persons, the result of severe flogging. One of them had at least 10 marks about half an inch wide. They said they had been punished for being short in their tasks. An examination of the punishment-books of the boys' department shows that at times the same punishment has been inflicted successively a considerable number of times for offenses of widely different grades, indicating caprice or hasty judgment. "Disrespect to complainant" usually received severe punishment, while for untruthfulness and theft the punishments are comparatively few. Many of the offenses seem to be nothing more than the natural exuberance of boyhood.

The committee speaks commendably of the management of the girls' department. The committee say it has great pleasure in testifying to the zeal and devotion of those of the managers who were actively engaged in the work, and especially of those serving on the indenturing, executive, and school committees. Perhaps there might be some ground for criticism in the fact that out of a board of 30 members, not more than one-half actively participated in the work, and less than that proportion attended the regular meetings of the board. But to those who were thus actively engaged in the affairs of the management, nearly all of them occupied in engrossing pursuits of their own, the highest commendation is due for the sacrifice of time and convenience they have made in behalf of the institution. The committee holds that for the details of the administration, the officers specially selected for the executive work must be responsible; for the general results of the system, the system itself, if faithfully carried out, must be responsible; the responsibility of the system must be upon the law, in so far as it compels the institution to receive commitments of the varied characters already described; the responsibility of the managers is confined to such close supervision as they can bestow, and to a vigorous enforcement of law when infractions of it are brought to their knowledge. The managers who were examined all bear the highest testimony to the character of the Superintendent as to his zeal, energy, intelligence, and general fitness; their faith in him appears to be unqualified. Several circumstances developed in the course of the inquiry would seem to show either that the staff working under him is not faithful in reporting to him the events of daily occurrence, or that he sometimes fails to bring such events to the knowledge of the managers.

The report concludes with the following recommendations:

That the charter of the society be so amended as to confine its jurisdiction exclusively to the class of criminal commitments for the higher grade of crimes, and to children over 12 and under 16 years of age; that the work of reforming delinquent girls be carried on separately and in a distant locality; that such an arrangement of the buildings and grounds be effected as will insure as thorough classification of the inmates as is possible, according to their moral conditions; that the dormitory departments of the Refuge be reconstructed, so as to do away with the present cells, and to afford each inmate an apartment well lighted and ventilated, and of a character found in common home life; that the various departments of the institution be more effectually heated; that means be taken to secure a more abundant supply of water; that greater cleanliness be observed in the various domestic appointments, comprising kitchen, dining-room, table service, and dormitories; that the bread be properly stored and fully protected from vermin; that the physician regularly inspect the supplies furnished to the institution, and daily examine the food actually served, making regular reports to the Board of Managers as to quantity, quality, &c.; that he make frequent examinations of the sanitary condition of the institution, and present regular reports of such examination to the board; that a greater variety and quantity of vegetables and fruits be supplied to the inmates; that means be taken to maintain a higher condition of personal cleanliness among the boys; that they be furnished with better-fitting clothes; that each retain the garments given him, and be responsible for their care, means being furnished for that purpose; that brushes and combs and inexpensive looking-glasses be supplied, and that some degree of personal pride be inculcated, with the view of developing greater individuality and self-respect; that a greater variety of dress in the Boys' Department be introduced, and that an increased supply of underclothing be furnished to them in Winter, and that boys, on leaving the institution, be furnished with suits of civilians' clothes, to prevent recognition as House of Refuge inmates; that each child in the institution complaining of illness, however slight, shall be examined by the physician, and under no circumstances shall subordinate officers be allowed to exercise their discretion in such matters; that a trained nurse holding a diploma of qualification be employed in the hospital, and that she be furnished, on her requisition, adequate assistance and all necessary appliances for hospital treatment; that no food for the sick be any longer cooked in the hospital ward, but in a separate diet kitchen, which should be provided contiguously to the hospital; that the bathing conveniences connected with the hospital be enlarged and improved, and that better provision be made for the separation of ophthalmia cases and the isolation of contagious diseases; that the hours of schooling be increased and those of labor diminished; that a revision of the daily routine be made, in order to secure a better apportionment of the time for study, work, and recreation; that a spacious reading or assembly room be provided; that trades or technical instruction be conducted only under the direction of the management, and the responsibility rest upon the same, without the mediation of contractors or their employes; that any contracts affecting the labor of the inmates be for the product of their labor, and not for their per diem service; that the by-laws limit the right of administering corporal punishment to certain offenses; that the same be rigidly enforced, and that the penalties of suspension or discharge, according to the gravity of the offense, be imposed upon any officer or employe, not having such right, who may strike or maltreat any of the inmates; that the by-laws define with greater precision the methods of inflicting corporal punishment, and that a departure from the methods so defined be attended with severe penalties; that a system of rewards for good conduct be adopted in the way of greater privileges and favors, and that for minor offenses the withholding of them take the place of corporal punishment; that corporal punishment be only resorted to in extreme cases, when other means of correction have failed, and that its use be guarded by such restriction as shall render abuse thereby impossible.

MORE YOUNG ATTORNEYS.

THE CONTINGENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The Commencement of the Law Department of the University of the City of New-York took place last evening in the Academy of Music, when 78 young lawyers received their diplomas. Among the gentlemen who sat upon the platform, besides the Faculty of the University, were Judge Curtis, ex-Judge Davies, and Mr. Smith E. Lane. Soon after 8 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Chancellor of the University, took his seat upon the platform, accompanied by the members of the Faculty. Then the orchestra struck up a march, and the members of the graduating class marched down to seats reserved for them in front of the stage. Prof. Martin prayed; the orchestra played, and then Chancellor Crosby introduced Mr. Abraham Levy as the first speaker. His address was entitled, "Corporations—their Abuses and the Remedy." The remedy for the various glaring abuses of the system Mr. Levy found to be in a legal limitation of the personal accumulation of stocks. After more music Mr. Francis Dana Winslow spoke upon "The Electoral Count," and closed by urging the necessity of a rule for the settlement of disputed Electoral questions by the highest court, or some specially constituted tribunal in the State where the dispute arises. "Then," said he, "the final count at Washington would become what it was originally intended to be, a merely formal ceremony." Then followed one of the specially interesting features of the evening, the reports of the Committees on Prize Essay, Written Examination, and Oral Examination. Amid loud applause, the committees announced that the prize of $250 for the best essay was awarded to James Edgar Bull; the prize of $100, for the best written examination, was taken by Samuel Watson Grierson, and a similar prize, for the best oral examination, was won by Joseph Roura. Chancellor Crosby then conferred the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon the following members of the Senior Class:

R. L. Alexander,	John Hahn,	W. A. Purrington,
F. Andrews,	J. Hutchinson,	N. J. Quinlan,
F. E. Ackerman,	L. Hannemann,	J. Roura,
D. H. Atcheson,	M. S. Hudgins,	J. H. Buck,
E. J. Bergen,	E. C. Kieb,	C. A. Reed,
J. E. Bull,	B. Kruse,	W. M. Roberts,
W. J. Boylan,	F. Keller,	M. Steiner,
A. H. Berrick,	M. J. Kelly,	C. M. Stabler,
W. Bradford,	M. A. Kursman,	G. St. Albe,
F. Beltz,	C. H. Lovett,	Jay Sedgwick,
J. J. Boylan,	A. Lemon,	L. Sonnenberg,
E. H. Carpenter,	S. D. Levy,	D. W. Sisson,
D. E. Case,	A. Levy,	W. H. S. Scott,
C. E. Coulter,	J. Levy,	E. W. Throckmorton,
M. W. Devine,	M. C. Levy,	C. H. Tomlinson,
Eugene Davis,	Louis Long,	D. S. Updike,
W. J. Davis,	W. Murray,	A. Vandyke,
H. E. Duncan,	W. J. McIntyre,	J. T. Williamson,
A. H. De Mott,	H. Meyer,	H. V. F. Werder,
A. H. Fleming,	F. T. Moss,	Frank Waters,
C. B. Gould,	T. J. L. McManus,	James White,
S. W. Gertum,	J. Offenbach,	F. D. Winslow,
S. W. Grierson,	E. E. Page,	C. E. Waterbury,
J. W. Gray,	D. L. Parsons,	S. E. Yeoman.
S. J. Goldsmith,		

After the distribution of diplomas, Dr. Crosby began to announce the next address, when he was interrupted by a very pleasant event not down on the programme. Mr. Alfred R. Page, President of the graduating class, stepped upon the platform, and, addressing Prof. D. R. Jaques, made a neat little speech, closing by presenting to the Professor, on behalf of his classmates, two elegant book-cases. Prof. Jaques was taken by surprise, but he responded in a speech full of sound advice to the newly-made lawyers, with hearty thanks for the gift. Prof. Jaques having thus received his book-cases, Dr. Crosby introduced as the valedictorian Mr. Edward Henry Carpenter, who followed his brief valedictory with an address upon "The Three Muniments of Liberty," in which he discussed the features of the Roman Pandects, the English Charter, and the American Constitution. The benediction by Chancellor Crosby closed the exercises, and the large audience slowly dispersed, while the orchestra played a medley of college airs.

A NEW PENNSYLVANIA JUDGE.

MILFORD, Penn., May 13.—Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Edgar Pinchot, a leading member of the Republican Party in Pike County, Associate Judge, to fill the vacancy caused by the death, on May 10, of George P. Heller. The Judiciary Board is now composed entirely of Republicans, for the first time in the history of Pike County.

CANE, FIST, AND WHIP-LASH

AMUSING ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES IN COURT.

HOW AN ELOPEMENT WAS PREVENTED IN BROOKLYN—THE CHAISE READY IN THE SHADE OF A TREE, AND THE IRATE PARENT READY, ALSO, WITH A CANE.

A man who gave his name as John E. Hyde, and said he was a merchant doing business in this City, and residing in Clinton-street, near Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, was brought before Justice Walsh, of Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting a man named Pierce W. Jackson. Jackson did not appear, and the defendant expressed the belief that he would not show himself in court. When Judge Walsh had heard what there was in the case, Mr. Hyde said that as far as he was concerned he pleaded guilty. He had given the fellow a sound thrashing, which Jackson had richly merited. Going into particulars, Mr. Hyde said that Jackson was one of his clerks. He was a smart young man, of good business ability, and had been much trusted by his employer. On several occasions Jackson was sent by Mr. Hyde to the latter's house with messages. On each of these occasions the clerk met Miss Hyde, a girl 18 years of age. He became enamoured of her, and managed to meet her several times unknown to her parents. One evening, Mr. Hyde, while walking in Broadway, in this City, suddenly came upon his daughter and Jackson walking together. The young people were much confused, and, when questioned, said they had been to the theatre. Mr. Hyde took his daughter home, and found that she had deceived her mother by representing that she was going to visit some friends. The next day Mr. Hyde called Jackson into his private office with the intention of dismissing him, but the young clerk begged so earnestly to be retained that his employer relented, on condition that Jackson would leave Brooklyn, where he was living, and not again attempt to see Miss Hyde. Jackson readily promised, and Mr. Hyde felt certain that he had heard the last of the romantic attachment between his clerk and his daughter.

His confidence was rudely shaken on last Monday night. Another of Mr. Hyde's clerks named Wells entered his employer's office on Monday night, and, in the language of Dick Deadeye when he approached Capt. Corcoran on a similar mission, said he had "important information" to convey. Without leaving himself open to the charge of speaking in conundrums, as did the "good fellow" who brought news of his daughter's intended elopement to the gallant Captain of H. M. S. Pinafore, Wells went directly to the point. He said that he roomed with Jackson, and was very intimate with him. The latter had confided to his room-mate that the promise made to Mr. Hyde had not been kept, and that Miss Hyde was about to elope and become Mrs. Jackson. Jackson was to meet the young girl the following (Tuesday) evening at 9 o'clock, in Amity near Clinton street. A few minutes before the hour named, Miss Hyde made an excuse to go out, saying she wanted to go round into Court-street to buy some braid for her dress. Her mother, knowing what was about to occur, consented, and Miss Hyde went out, followed by her father. She hastened along Clinton-street to Amity. In the latter street a coupé was drawn up in the shade of a tree, and Jackson stood on the sidewalk, waiting for the object of his love. On seeing him, she quickened her pace. Mr. Hyde also quickened his pace, and, just as Jackson was extending his arms to receive his future bride, a shower of blows from a stout cane fell upon his head and shoulders. The lover, thoroughly frightened, turned and fled, but not before the irate father had, in the language of the German poet, "Pushed him mit his boot."

Mr. Hyde took his daughter home, and is quite willing to abide the result of any legal proceedings that may be instituted against him. No complainant appearing, Judge Walsh dismissed the complaint. The name "John E. Hyde" does not appear in either the New-York or Brooklyn Directory. It is evidently an assumed name.

A GIRL WHO PUNCHED A DRUG CLERK.

In the Sixth District Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Mrs. Ella Smith, aged 28, of 1,030 De Kalb-avenue, was charged with brutally assaulting a young man employed in a drug store, at No. 961 De Kalb-avenue. Mrs. Smith used to live over the drug store, but recently she was dispossessed, owing, as she alleged, to slanderous reports concerning her, put in circulation by the complainant. She went into the drug store, and asked for an explanation. It did not prove satisfactory, a circumstance to which she called attention in so loud a voice and in so many ways that a crowd collected. As soon as she had an audience, Mrs. Smith stepped behind the counter and took the complainant by the hair. After scratching his face sufficiently, she squared off in true pugilistic style, and, getting her victim in a corner, punched his head with great vigor, much to her own satisfaction and the intense delight of the spectators, who cheered heartily. The court, when the facts had been laid before it, said that women did not often thrash drug clerks, and for that reason he would merely require Mrs. Smith to give bonds to keep the peace. He advised her, however, that when a drug clerk was to be thrashed by a woman again that sufficient inquiry should be made before the thrashing to decide whether or not it was deserved.

A WIFE WHO WHIPS HER HUSBAND.

John Roeder is 24 years of age and keeps a bakery at No. 341 Gates-avenue, Brooklyn. He complained in Justice Semler's court yesterday that his wife Barbara, aged 21 years, was in the habit of beating him severely, without the slightest provocation, with a heavy leather strap. He did not mind it so much in private, he said, but recently Mrs. Roeder had publicly chastised him with the strap. That he could not stand, and therefore he wanted her bound over to keep the peace. Officer Shaughnessy, who served the warrant on Mrs. Roeder, found her pleasantly engaged in strapping her husband. The latter, with tears in his eyes, was meekly bearing the blows. The officer took the unfortunate man's part and brought his assailant before Justice Semler. Mrs. Roeder admitted having used the strap, but denied having punished her husband when exposed, as she termed it, to "the vulgar gaze of a gaping crowd." The Justice found Mrs. Roeder guilty of the offense, but suspended sentence, saying, however, that if she appeared before him again charged with a similar offense she would not be dealt with so leniently.

MISSING MAX A. PLAAT.

THE BODY OF A WELL-KNOWN STOCK-BROKER FOUND IN THE RIVER.

The body of Max A. Plaat, the well-known stock-broker, who disappeared from his home at No. 242 Warren-street, Brooklyn, on the evening of April 23, was found floating in the river off the foot of Congress-street, at 6 P. M., yesterday, by Michael Haley, a boatman, of No. 17 New Bowery, this City. It was towed to the dock, where it was soon identified as that of the missing stock-broker. For two weeks before his disappearance, Mr. Plaat had acted in a strange manner, and on one occasion made an attempt to commit suicide by taking laudanum. For a year or more he had been unfortunate in his operations in the street, and was involved in considerable financial difficulty. On the evening mentioned he took his departure from the house without the knowledge of his wife, leaving his gold watch and chain, some papers, and money, neatly done up in a parcel, on the parlor table. He was traced by the Police to a saloon in Court-street, and was subsequently found near the river-front by a night watchman named Henry Mathews. He seemed to be in a bewildered state of mind, and in response to the watchman's inquiries said that he was anxious to find his home, which was on the other side of Court-street. The watchman told him the direction to take, and that was the last seen of him alive. It is supposed that he either deliberately threw himself overboard, or accidentally walked into the river and was drowned. The body was removed last evening to an undertaker's establishment in Hicks-street, whence it will be taken to his home this morning. Deceased was 37 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He was at one time one of the boldest operators in stocks on the Street, and had the ups and downs familiar to those engaged in the business. He was well liked, and although he had many creditors, none of them exhibited any desire to press him for payment. He owned a seat in the Stock Exchange, which will be sold for the benefit of his widow.

THE DANGERS OF GAS-JETS.

A gas-jet set fire to furniture of a bedroom on the third floor of the four-story brick dwelling No. 74 West Forty-sixth-street, at 7:30 o'clock last evening. The flames spread rapidly in the apartment and communicated with the stairway before the fire-engines began to play their streams of water upon them. Mrs. Skillman, the wife of E. Voorhees Skillman, who occupies the house, had one of her legs severely burned while in the act of rescuing her child, 5 months old. Mr. Skillman dislocated one of his knees during the excitement. The family lost about $800 by damage to the furniture, and the house, which is owned by D. T. Charles, of Albany, was damaged to the extent of $800.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BAXTER-STREET.

A deliberate attempt at murder occurred yesterday afternoon in front of No. 18 Baxter-street, and the would-be murderer made his escape. It appears that William Kellaher, aged 28, of No. 133 Leonard-street, and John Lane, aged 19, of No. 18 Baxter-street, had been for a number of months on unfriendly terms. Last week Kellaher was set upon by a number of Lane's friends and severely beaten. Kellaher obtained a warrant for the arrest of his assailants. Lane and his friends swore to be revenged. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Kellaher was returning home from work, and when he was opposite No. 18 Baxter-street Lane stepped out of the doorway, and, without saying a word, drew a revolver and deliberately fired upon him. The bullet took effect in the abdomen, a little to the left, and below the umbilicus. Lane, after shooting his adversary, ran down the street to No. 30 Baxter-street, which house he entered, and running through the hallway climbed over a fence in the rear and made his escape through No. 41 Mulberry-street. Kellaher walked up Baxter-street until he met Roundsman Harley, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who took him to the Mulberry-Street Police Station. Thence he was conveyed in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital, where his wound was found to be of a comparatively slight nature. The bullet had passed through the flesh and into his pantaloons pocket. A general alarm was sent out ordering Lane's arrest.

A PIECE OF SHERMAN WORK.

JUST HOW THOSE COL. ETHAN ALLEN SIGNATURES WERE OBTAINED.

A letter was published in the Tribune Wednesday, signed by Col. Ethan Allen, ex-Liberal and Greeleyite, which purported to have been signed by a large number of Republicans who have expressed their determination not to vote for Gen. Grant if he is nominated at Chicago. In writing this entertaining epistle, Col. Allen speaks of the ease with which the signatures were obtained, and pretends that they were obtained with scarcely a word of invitation. A few facts in regard to the manner in which the signatures were really obtained will perhaps be fully as interesting, as they certainly are more trustworthy than, the assertions made in Col. Ethan Allen's letter. On the 28th of April there was an entertainment in Terrace Garden (Lexington-avenue Opera-house,) on Fifty-eighth-street. A prominent Republican in the Twentieth Assembly District was present, and wandering into the bar-room, where a large crowd was collected, he found a man in the uniform of the out-door Custom-house force, sitting at a table, on which was spread a copy of the petition or protest to which Col. Allen alludes. The Customs officer had charge of this letter, and was soliciting signatures to it. The Republican who noticed him took up the protest and glanced over the signatures. He found at the head of the list the name of Col. Ethan Allen. Turning to the Custom-house man, he asked him if he had signed his name. The man replied that he had not. "Why don't you sign?" "Well, I'll sign when everybody else has signed." "But you don't dare to sign it now." "Yes, I dare, but I prefer not to sign at present." Taking up an envelope in which the protest had been inclosed, he found it addressed to Frederick Kline. This Mr. Kline, who was too modest to sign, was not ashamed to wear his civil-service clothes while he was doing dirty work for Sherman, and he did not care to have his occupation known to the Surveyor, in whose department he is employed. He is said to live in the Twelfth Assembly District, and to have received his appointment as from that district. He had evidently been at work since, and was endeavoring to obtain signatures. This method of obtaining anti-Grant strength may be easy to Col. Allen, but it is, perhaps, regarded as hard work by Custom-house employes.

THE MURDER OF OFFICER STONE.

WHAT THE WITNESSES FOR THE PEOPLE PROVED YESTERDAY.

The trial of Samuel Burke, Patrick and Joseph Mungerford, Thomas Hearn, and Patrick Hanlon for the murder of Officer James M. Stone, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, on the 29th of February last, was continued in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Mortimer Shaw, of No. 4 Atlantic-avenue, was the first witness. He saw Joe Mungerford throw Officer Stone and jump upon him; Mungerford jumped on the officer's head three times; the witness did not see any stone thrown. William H. Leverich saw Mungerford and the officer clinch and fall; saw Stone strike Mungerford with his club. Sergt. McCullough testified that he took all the prisoners with the exception of Burke, who had not then been arrested, before Stone in the hospital, and that Stone identified all of them. Catharine Kelly, of No. 50 Atlantic-avenue, a girl 15 years of age, saw the prisoner, Burke, stoop for something near the place where Mungerford and Officer Stone were struggling. Witness said to Burke, "Don't fire it," and then ran away. She did not see any stone on the ground, nor did she see Burke throw any stone. Patrick Slattery, a laborer, of No. 473 Hicks-street, testified that he saw Officer Stone strike Joe Mungerford three times with his club on the head; saw Mungerford lying apparently unconscious and bleeding from the head at Stone's feet, and heard Patrick Mungerford say to Stone, "Now, Jim, you might as well finish him; he's nearly finished;" saw Joe Mungerford spring up suddenly and rush against the officer, and both fell to the ground. Dr. A. W. Shepard testified as to the nature of Stone's injuries. Death resulted from fracture of the skull, which was produced by a blow from some blunt instrument, and not, in the judgment of the witness by a fall. Terence F. Wynne identified the stone with which the officer had been struck; did not see the stone thrown, but found it in the street near where the officer fell. Patrick Keenan, an Excise Inspector, testified that Joe Mungerford was jumping on the officer. Keenan pulled him off and raised the officer. Stone was dazed, but wanted to know where was his prisoner. He seemed to be almost unconscious, but recognized the witness, saying, "Is that you Paddy? I want my prisoner." Witness took Officer Stone to the hospital. About 20 other witnesses testified as to the circumstances of the fight, but their testimony furnished no new facts. Mrs. Ella Quin, who lives on the corner of Pacific and Columbia streets, where the fight took place, positively swore that she saw Burke throw the stone. The case for the prosecution ended with Mrs. Quin's testimony, and the court adjourned. The defense will be begun to-day.

DANIELL & SON.

Daniell & Son, corner of Broadway and Eighth-street, are displaying an unusually attractive array of choice fancy goods and novelties of every description. Their Spring importations are particularly fine. Extraordinary and unprecedented bargains are noticeable in every section of their establishment, which numbers over 40 different departments, and the entire stock is replete with every novelty of the trade. There is a rare and beautiful display of laces, which for richness and purity of design, and also for cheapness, cannot be surpassed. It is a fact well known to the public that Daniell & Son's importation of silks, bearing all the leading European brands, are marvels of beauty, in brilliancy of finish and richness. For over 25 years this department has been patronized by many of the leading families throughout the United States. In dress trimmings there is a beautiful collection of stylish ornaments, fringes, passementeries, girdles, Hungarian spikes, &c. These trimmings are all of uncommon designs, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious seeker for unique articles of dress garniture. At the fan counter is an elegant and artistic display of fans of every description. The cases devoted to jewelry, &c., make an added attraction to the establishment. Novelties original and stylish are always to be found in this department. Ornaments of solid plate gold, English garnet, onyx, pearl, silver, shell, &c. This department contains every style of fashionable and attractive ornament worn; Parisian diamonds in solid gold settings, whose designs are in perfect copy of the most costly jewelry worn. As dealers in this class of goods, Daniell & Son have acquired the reputation of doing the largest trade in the United States. Art furniture and upholstery are also especial features of this house. Oriental tapestries, rare hangings, cornices, &c., are exhibited, and the corridors are hung with richest draperies, magnificently-spun silk goods, in Japanese and Persian effects, tambours, Tycoon reps, lace curtains, &c. Cabinet etagères, easels, screens, &c., of elegant and artistic designs, are among the attractions of the art furniture department.

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.

The British bark Seaward, of St. John, New-Brunswick, on her last voyage from Leith to this port, encountered high winds and heavy seas soon after midnight on the morning of May 6. She was manned by a crew of 18 men, who were divided into three gangs or "watches." Capt. William Copp went on deck about 1 o'clock in the morning, and finding considerable water there, he ordered the mate to look after the main hatch to see if all was tight. Then he told the mate to take some men and make more sail. James Dickson, John O'Connor, and Thomas Bain were the men chosen for the service, but they refused to act. The Captain asked them why, and they said they wanted to sleep. At the same moment, the Captain says, Dickson grabbed a belaying-pin and made a pass at him. The mate caught Dickson by the collar, while O'Connor took hold of a pin and struck the Captain on the back of the head, and Bain at the same moment struck at the mate. O'Connor struck the Captain a second time and knocked him down. The Captain got up and walked toward the after part of the vessel. His head was bleeding freely. The mate was also bleeding, and called out to the Captain that he was "killed." The vessel arrived in the harbor Tuesday, and Detective Lawler and a squad of harbor Police arrested the three men on the complaint of the Captain. The prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, for examination. The story told by the Captain was corroborated by the mate, Bernard Copp, who is a brother of the Captain. The case will be continued to-day.

LIGHT FOR THE POST OFFICE.

Postmaster James received a letter from the Secretary of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company yesterday, in which he says: "I am authorized by the President of this company to tender to you and the other Government offices the use of our gas until further notice, and we will assume the risk of being paid by the Government." This referred to the circular recently issued by the Secretary of the Treasury ordering the stoppage of all expenses for lighting, &c., on the ground of the lack of the appropriation to pay for it. In regard to the elevators, which have been out of order for some time, Postmaster James said he had been advised by Secretary Sherman to go before the Appropriations Committee, at Washington, with the Supervising Architect, and explain to the committee the urgent necessity which existed for new elevators. The Postmaster said he felt confident that the New-York members of Congress would assist him in the matter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

There were three deaths from measles reported from the Foundling Asylum yesterday.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Howard Mission Home for Little Wanderers, will be celebrated this evening in the Academy of Music.

The body found on Tuesday at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, North River, has been identified as that of Joseph Heideman, a laborer, who had been missing for several weeks.

The remains of two lads were found yesterday floating in the East River, one at the foot of Fourteenth-street and the other in the slip at Rivington-street, and they were both removed to the Morgue for identification.

Owing to the lack of funds with which to pay jurors in the United States Circuit Court, the bail of several United States prisoners was reduced one-half, with the acquiescence of Assistant District Attorney Fiero, yesterday.

To prevent possible mistakes on the part of the public, the Directors of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital wish it generally understood that their institution has no connection with the Manhattan Hospital recently established in West Twenty-fifth-street.

The United States Hotel, Saratoga, will open for the season on June 15. This noted establishment will be under the direct supervision of the proprietors, Messrs. Tompkins, Perry, Gage & Janvrin, all of whom have had long experience as hotel managers.

The decision of the Supreme Court that the Common Council had no power to permit vendors to expose their wares in Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, is to be immediately enforced by the Superintendent of Incumbrances of the Department of Public Works.

Charles S. Doane, of Washington Heights, says: "We have a strong nine in the field, which is called the Hudsons, of Washington Heights. We are ready to play a match game with any other club in the United States. We would like to hear from Brooklyn, Princeton, Yale, and some other league clubs."

News of the icebergs which are drifting about in the track of the ocean steamers continues to reach this port. The State of Georgia, of the State Line, from Glasgow, passed eight large icebergs last Saturday on the Banks. One of the sailing-vessels which arrived yesterday reports having passed quantities of ice in the same neighborhood.

The ninth annual convention of the Queens County Sunday-school Association is announced to be held in Flushing on Wednesday, June 23, afternoon and evening. This being the centennial year of the Sunday-schools of the county, a great deal of interest is manifested in the event, and the attendance is expected to be unusually large.

Gotthard E. Wahlstrom, the "Swede," has formally accepted the challenge of Samuel F. Knight to play for the O'Connor emblem of the championship of 15-ball pool and a money stake of $500. The match will be played on the evening of the 29th inst., at the Union-Square Billiard Parlors. The winner of the best 21 in 41 games will be entitled to the emblem and money.

Mr. Albert Fink, the Commissioner of the Eastern trunk line railroad "pooling" combination, issued a circular yesterday announcing the rates recently made for through all-rail freights on unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco stems. The new rate is fixed on the basis of 47 cents per 100 pounds from St. Louis, 36 cents from Louisville, and 34 cents from Cincinnati.

The stockholders of the New-York City and Northern Railway Company met yesterday in the company's offices, in the Drexel Building, and voted to ratify the lease of the West Side and Yonkers Railroad. They also authorized the issue of $4,000,000 six per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, for the retirement of the outstanding obligations of the West Side and Yonkers Railroad Company.

Dr. A. E. Macdonald, Medical Superintendent of the asylums under the charge of the Charities Department, writes to Mrs. F. C. Barlow testifying to the great value of the work done in supplying newspapers and periodicals to the inmates of public hospitals and asylums. All books, magazines, and illustrated weeklies sent to the State Charities Aid Association, No. 6 East Fourteenth-street, will be distributed in the hospitals and asylums.

A meeting of the delegates recently elected by the Republican Central Campaign Club to represent the anti-third-term Republicans of the City at the National Convention at Chicago was held last evening, at Clarendon Hall, in Thirteenth-street, ex-Judge Freeman J. Fithian in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from Thurlow Weed, expressing his belief that Gen. Grant would not be a candidate.

The Union League Club elected 80 new members last night at its monthly meeting, thus filling all the existing vacancies. The membership of the club is limited to 1,000. Among the gentlemen chosen last night were John Jacob Astor, H. C. Meyer, William Rockefeller, J. A. Bostwick, C. P. Huntington, S. W. Phoenix, P. Phoenix, D. O. Mills, William L. Chamberlain, Robert Hoe, Jr., H. H. Scudder, and Robbins Little.

The Dutch bark Zwerven, which arrived from London yesterday, spoke the Italian bark Angela Madre, bound from Montevideo for Falmouth, on April 15, in latitude 35° 39' and longitude 19° 41'. The mate of the latter vessel reported that she had met with terrific weather, during which her Captain had been washed overboard and drowned. Two seamen were badly injured, the bulwarks were stove, the boats were smashed, and considerable other damage was done.

Daniel Welsh, the hostler employed near Madison-Square Garden, who was arrested on a charge of stealing one of the pictures from the ruins of the gallery on the night of the disaster, was released by Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions, yesterday, the prisoner having given satisfactory proof that he had no intention of committing theft, but had, on the contrary, removed the missing painting to his home for safe-keeping, and restored it to the owner as soon thereafter as possible.

Applications to vacate the assessments for Sixth, Seventh, and St. Nicholas avenue sewers, and also for sewers in Sixth-avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets were denied by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on the ground that chapter 564 of the Laws of 1865, and chapter 367 of the Laws of 1866, authorized the Commissioners of Central Park to do the work otherwise than by contract, and that this power was transferred to the Commissioners of Public Works.

The case of Max Borgas against Postmaster Thomas L. James, for detaining the plaintiff's letters, was called before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. William Corkran, a journalist, testified that he called on business at the office of Wachtman & Co., in Nassau-street, about five years ago. He saw a man who represented himself as being Mr. Wachtman. Witness had met the same gentleman since that time, when he addressed him by that name. Witness could not, however, identify Max Borgas, who was present, as being the same man he had known as Wachtman.

The Davenport investigation was continued before United States Commissioner Lyman yesterday. John Fitzgerald, a waiter in a Broadway dining-saloon, testified that a man came into the place and gave him some papers, and the bar-keeper signed them for witness. He was made a citizen without going to court. Jacob Kens said that application-papers came to him in an envelope, with the compliments of Henry Woltman, then a Clerk in one of the courts. He never knew he was a citizen until the papers were placed in his hands. Other witnesses gave similar testimony.

The steam-ship E. C. Knight, which arrived from Georgetown yesterday, collided with the schooner Henry S. Tilton a mile and a half below Wolf Trap Light, in Chesapeake Bay, at 9:30 o'clock last Tuesday evening. The night was dark and cloudy, and, according to Capt. Chichester's account, the schooner had no side-lights out. She was heading across the course of the steamer, but was not observed by the latter until too late to avoid a collision. The bowsprits of both vessels were carried away and other damage was caused. The schooner, which was bound from Charleston for Baltimore, kept on her course up the Chesapeake Bay.

BROOKLYN.

The remains of Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, late wife of the Governor of New-Mexico, arrived from that Territory yesterday, and were interred in Flushing Cemetery.

Gabriel Anderson, while at work in the bow of the ship Thirna, lying at the foot of Court-street, fell overboard, yesterday, and was drowned. The body was recovered and removed to the dead man's late residence, No. 221 Van Brunt-street.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Philip Hart, a German, aged 56 years, and residing at No. 40 Clinton-street, New-York, cut his throat with a razor while sitting on a stoop corner of Leonard and Moore streets. He was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital. Hart was suffering from delirium tremens.

James Doyle was held for examination, yesterday, on a charge of poisoning 16 cows belonging to his mother, 11 of which are already dead. Doyle quarreled with an elder brother and was turned out of the house. He threatened to be revenged. An examination of the cows showed that they had been poisoned with London lead. George Kennedy, of No. 73 First-street, was arrested as an accessory.

Ex-Supervisor John M. Phelps died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 809 De Kalb-avenue, after a long and severe illness. Mr. Phelps had been active in the public affairs of Brooklyn for 40 years, and was one of the largest tax-payers in the city. He commenced his business life at 18 as a milk-boy, paying for the milk he sold in labor. He died at the age of 61, worth nearly $1,000,000. The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

The Teachers' Institute for Queens County will commence a week's session in the public school building at Jamaica on Monday next, with Profs. Johonnot and Kennedy as conductors. During the week, the County Teachers' Association will hold evening sessions at the Town Hall, with readings, discussions, and music.

Supervisor Condit has appointed Census Enumerators for Long Island City as follows, the city being divided into seven districts: George W. Worth, Jeremiah Harwood, Pierre Kane, Alfred W. Young, Louis Smith, Clinton Ellison, and K. T. Adams. The appointments for the Queens County towns are not yet completed.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Heretofore, the expense of building, repairing, and maintaining the bridges over the Bronx River, between the City of New-York and Westchester County, has been borne jointly by the City of New-York and the Town of West Chester, which is the southern town of the county along which the Bronx River runs. A bill has just been passed by the Legislature providing that that expense shall hereafter be borne jointly by the City of New-York and Westchester County. A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County has been called for the 25th inst. for the purpose of appointing keepers for those bridges and to take other action in conformity with the provisions of this act.

NEW-JERSEY.

The annual Spring games of the Jersey City Athletic Club will take place at West Side Driving-Park, Jersey City Heights, at 3 P. M., to-morrow.

The Elizabeth Acid Works have been suspended by the Health authorities, on the grounds that the stench arising from the works made them a public nuisance.

Michael O'Donnell, night watchman at the Hoboken tunnel of the Morris and Essex Railroad, was struck by a train yesterday morning and fatally injured. He resides in Newark, where he has a wife and seven children.

Sites have been bought and arrangements made for the immediate erection of a large silk mill, and an immense establishment for the manufacture of fancy woolen goods, at Centreville, near Paterson. The latter enterprise is projected by a wealthy Belgian firm, which will import their hands at first. Both concerns expect to be in operation by Sept. 1.

Two overcoats were found on the Hackensack Meadows, back of Jersey City, on Monday, and it was supposed that some one had committed suicide. Yesterday it was ascertained that the coats had been stolen from the house of Capt. Gerdts, of West Hoboken, which was entered on Sunday night, and robbed of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at $500.

Considerable excitement and indignation prevails among lot-owners of the Hoboken Cemetery over the fact that the authorities of the Township of North Bergen have sold a portion of the cemetery for non-payment of taxes. The authorities claim, however, that the portion of the cemetery sold was not used for burial purposes, but was under cultivation, and they claim that they were right in selling it. The matter will probably be carried into the courts.

CANDIDATES FOR RECTORSHIPS.

The annual Commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary were held last evening in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway. Bishop Potter presided, and Bishop Seymour and Bishop Paddock, of Massachusetts, were present. The services opened with the processional hymn No. 126, the Lord's Prayer and versicles, a psalter, the lesson for the day, and the Apostles' Creed. The Rev. Charles C. Edmunds, Jr., of Albany, was introduced by Dean Hoffman, and read an essay upon "Church and State." The second essay, "Providence in History," was read by the Rev. James D. Stanley, of Tennessee, in which he argued that in all of the important events of the Church the divine providence of God was made manifest. Following the essays came the presentation of diplomas to the graduating class, 20 in number. They were called up singly, and the parchments were presented by Bishop Potter in person. Four of the class were doubly honored by receiving in addition their degrees as Bachelors of Theology from the hands of Dean E. A. Hoffman. The ceremonies were unusually short, and at their close the class joined in a hearty hand-shaking with their friends.

THE PROTHEROE AND WEBER WEDDING.

Although intended to be very quiet and unostentatious, the Protheroe-Weber wedding, which took place in Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue, at 7:30 o'clock last evening, was attended by a large number of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties. The bride, Miss Robina Weber daughter of the late Albert Weber was attended by her sister, Miss Martha Weber, as bridesmaid, and the groom, Mr. William Morris Protheroe, by his brother, Mr. Charles C. Protheroe, as best man. The ushers were Mr. Minthorne Tompkins, Jr., Mr. Clark F. Cort, Mr. Hermann Stutzer, Jr., Mr. James B. Ryder, Mr. William H. Tompkins, and Mr. Howard R. Burr. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Albert Weber, and Mr. Arthur Littlejohn escorted the bridesmaid to the altar. The Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn performed the ceremony. There was no reception.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Niagara, for Havana.—Celestino Alonso, Manuel V. Yturralde, Martin Reera, Ysidro Mier, Jose E. Alvarez, Joaquin Ramos, Andrew Pohlman, Fernando Z. Bazan, Salvador Castells, Felipe Jorcano, Pedro Rodriguez, Francisco Marrero, Miss J. Ramirez, Jose Gavar y Lemais, Emile Fox, Antonio Toncoda, Enrique Toncoda, Antonio Ordonez, Antonio Rivas, A. V. Troncoto, Luis De Abriaqueta, Jacinto Sigarroa, Juan Norena, Mr. and Mrs. S. O. Hallaran, Alfonso Pena, Juan Rafols.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship State of Georgia, from Glasgow.—J. S. Woodside, R. R. Macfarlane, J. S. Dillingham, J. R. Dillingham, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Maria Harrison, A. C. Poll, Mrs. Isabella Rennet, Mrs. Annie Rennet, William Rennet, Miss Jane Rennet, Mrs. Jane Gray and three children, William Knox, Mrs. E. Selden, William John Gregory, Mrs. John Stewart, J. R. Workh, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Strachan, James Colville, Mr. and Mrs. James Donaldson and five children, Hugh Rorehead, James Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCree and daughter, John Tweedy, Archibald McFarland, Mrs. Eliza Corleton and daughter, R. Rawlinson, Miss Isabella Milliken, Mrs. Millar and four children.

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW-YORK, May 13.—The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:43 | Sun sets.......7:09 | Moon sets..11:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

	P. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sandy Hook	11:11	Gov. Island	12:00	Hell Gate	1:23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, MAY 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glenous, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Muriel, (Br.,) Gilfoil, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Crest, (Br.,) Darling, Leith via Gravesend, J. S. Tucker & Co.; Raelita, (Br.,) Elliott, Newcastle and Dundee, Bowring & Archibald; Rialto, (Br.,) Bond, Hull, Sanderson & Sons; Commonwealth, Sheerin, Philadelphia, John C. Roberts; Niagara, Baker, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Somerset, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, England, W. D. Morgan; Franconia, Mangum, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Santiago de Cuba, Foote, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships L. E. Sturges, Lunniken, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Sturges, Charman & Co.; Shakspeare, (Ger.,) Hilmer, Bremen, Herman Koop & Co.

Barks Mary L. Baker, (Br.,) Sprowl, Bordeaux, Fr., Boyd & Hincken; Augustine Kobbe, Ford, Rouen, Fr., Carver & Barnes; Salvatore Massa, (Ital.,) Florentine, Lisbon, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ocean, (Norw.,) Taraldsen, Rouen, C. Tobias & Co.; Marco Polo, (Ger.,) Scholtz, Savannah, Herman Koop & Co.; Langet, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Charleston, (Norw.,) Svendsen, Rouen, C. Tobias & Co.; Elizabetta D., (Ital.,) Durante, Rouen, Seager Bros.; Anna, (Swed.,) Aspling, Oporto, Portugal, Funch, Edye & Co.; Linda G., (Ital.,) Repetto, Bordeaux, Benham, Pickering & Co.; N. J. Foley, (Br.,) Townsend, St. Thomas, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Cairnsmore, (Br.,) Scott, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cydonia, (Br.,) Brooks, Boston, in ballast to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow May 1, via Larne 2d, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Brennus, (Br.,) Sawle, Havana May 8, with mdse. to order—vessel to Seager Bros.

Steam-ship Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Holsen, Shields April 14, via Boston May 11, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Burrows, Galveston May 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Antonio, (Br.,) Seabourne, Bombay March 26, Port Said April 16, and Gibraltar 24th, with linseed to Ralli Bros.—vessel to Benham, Pickering & Co.

Steam-ship Adirondack, (Br.,) Watson, London April 28, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Ship Calliope, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Bremen March 21, with empty barrels to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Princeton, Bradley, Liverpool April 5, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co.

Bark Florence Y. Genovar, Simmons, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. G. Neff.

Bark Nonpareil, (of Boston,) Lunt, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar Rubira & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Ada F. Crosby, (of Philadelphia,) Ashbury, Pensacola 21 ds., with lumber to S. W. Cochrane—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co.

Bark Don Quixote, (Ger.,) Cluver, Bremen 36 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Meduza, (Ger.,) Sidenberg, Lisbon 56 ds., with iron and rags to order—vessel to master.

Bark Forest, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Ardrossan 44 ds., with iron to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Montreal, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Barrow 38 ds., with iron to order—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Doris Eckhoff, Hoge, Seville 41 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Bark Principe de Lucedio, (Ital.,) Prevo, Montevideo 74 ds., with hides, &c., to order—vessel to master.

Bark Regna, (Norw.,) Olsen, Stettin 60 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Ajax, (Norw.,) Apenes, Rotterdam 35 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Ziverver, (Dutch,) Jaarsma, London 35 ds., with iron and empty barrels to Arkell, Tufts & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Alice Bradshaw, Sanford, of and 10 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, moderate, E.; cloudy; at City Island, strong, E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frisia, for Hamburg; City of Montreal, for Liverpool; Crest, for Leith; Atlas, for Port au Prince; Niagara and Santiago de Cuba, for Havana; Muriel, for Bermuda; Queen Margaret, for Glasgow; Manhattan, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; Prior, for Naples; ships Anna, for Hamburg; MacCallum More, for Liverpool; L. L. Sturges, for Cork; barks Agnes, for Hamburg; Kjartan, for Aalborg; Anov, for ——; Ansgar, for Queenstown; Mary J. Baker, for ——; brig Harriet G., for Nuevitas.

SPOKEN.

May 1, lat. 41 40, lon. 60 30, brig Jenny Phinney, of and from Portland, for Buenos Ayres.

May 4, lat. 42, lon. 63 50, ship Carmelia, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York.

May 8, lat. 40 40, lon. 67 15, brig Sarah B., (Br.,) bound for Bilbao.

May 8, lat. 41 40, lon. 66 12, schr. Addison Coates, of Gloucester.

May 10, off Cape Henry, brig Premier, (Br.,) from St. Jago, for New-York.

April 15, lat. 35 39, lon. 19 41, bark Angela Madre, (Ital.,) from Montevideo, for Falmouth.

FOREIGN PORTS.

KINGSTON, May 4.—Arr. previous, bark Shetland, Haskell, Boston, for Cienfuegos, to load for Boston.

ST. JAGO, May 8.—Arr. previous, brig Sullivan, Hand, Rockport, for Cienfuegos, to load for Boston.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 13.—Sld. 8th inst. Formosa, Capt. Scoppinich; 11th inst., Michael, both for Philadelphia; Favorite, Capt. Peters, for Baltimore; Atlas, Capt. Larsen; Carlo, Vegar, Garibaldi, Capt. Thacher, latter for Norfolk; Gloaming, 12th inst. Ceres, Capt. Schwinge; Walter D. Wallet, all for New-York; City of Philadelphia, Pasquale Arecco, Karnak, all for Philadelphia; Charles Cox, Armenia, latter for Baltimore; 13th inst., Bakran, Caterina S., City Camp, all for New-York; Evangeline, Olive.

Arr. 7th inst. Anna Maria d'Abundo; 10th inst. Erminia J., Mandal, latter off Scilly; Mathilde, Capt. Lichlrich; Pallas; 11th inst., Gaetano Repetto, latter at Havre; Jessica; 12th inst. Gaetano Cicconardi, Isaac, Isaac W. Oliver, Osda, Jafet H., latter at Deal; Bachelors, lost her mate overboard off King's Bridge; 13th inst., Antoinetta B., lost bulwarks.

The steam-ship Bengal, (Br.,) Capt. Brodie, from Baltimore April 25, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Hurworth, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, from Portland April 28, has arr. here.

The steam-ship Hevelius, (Br.,) Capt. Markwell, from New-York May 1, has arr. at Antwerp.

The steam-ship Canopus, (Br.,) Capt. Horsfall, from Boston May 1, previously reported off Crookhaven, has arr. off Liverpool.

The British steam-ships Dominion, Capt. Reed, from Portland April 29, via Halifax May 1, and Donati, Capt. Butler, from Baltimore April 26, have arr. at Liverpool.

The steam-ship Gracia, (Span.,) Capt. Larrenaga, from Baltimore April 25, has arr. at Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hohenstaufen, Capt. Reinbeck, from New-York April 30, for Bremen and Christiania, has passed St. Catherine's Point.

LARNE, May 13.—The State Line steam-ship State of Nevada, Capt. Braes, from Glasgow for New-York, sld. hence at 12 o'clock last night.

QUEENSTOWN, May 13.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hesseson, from Boston May 1, arr. here at 9 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, the 11th inst., on her way to Liverpool.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Tarifa, Capt. Roberts, from Boston April 29, arr. here at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 10th inst., on her way to Liverpool.

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